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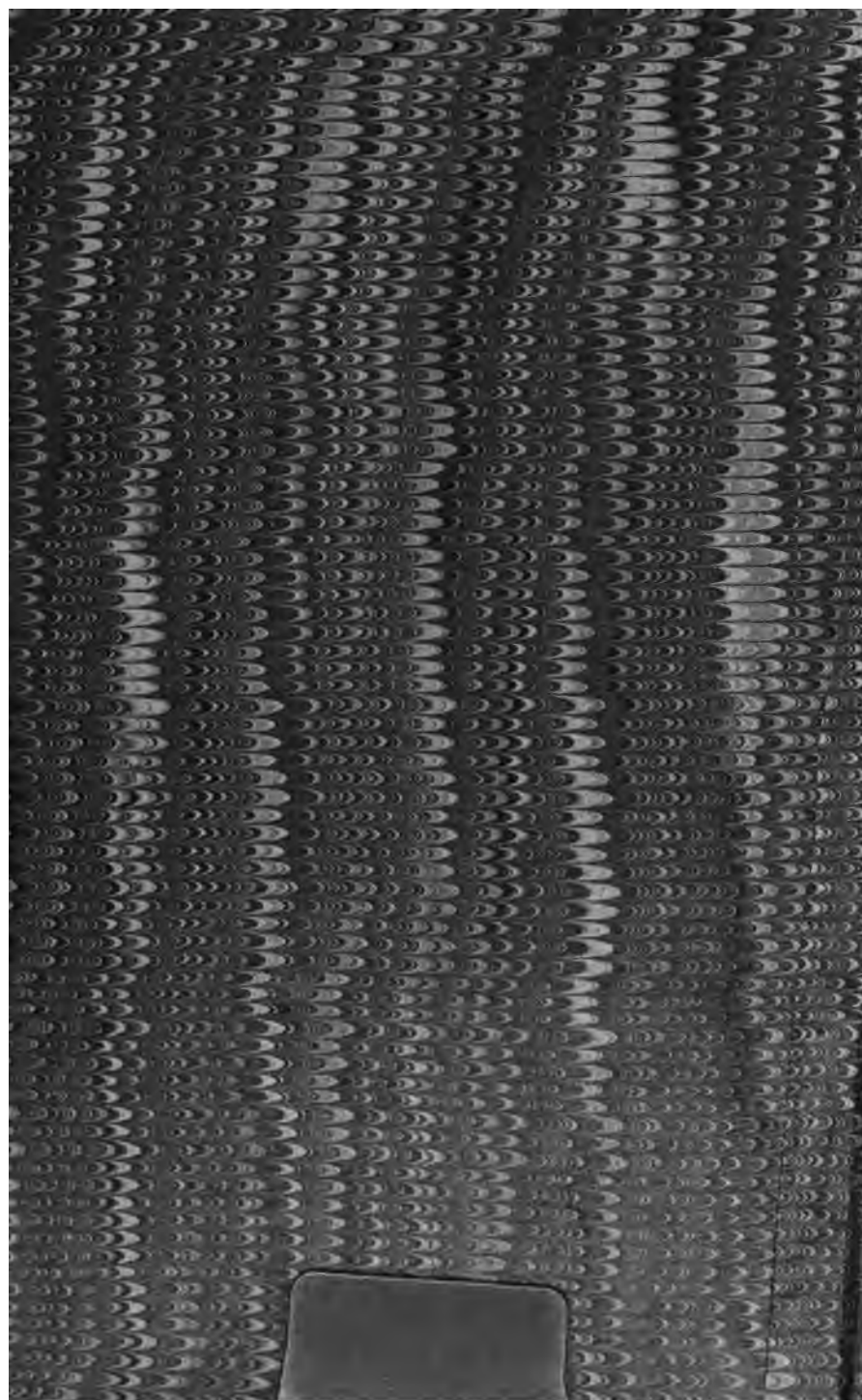
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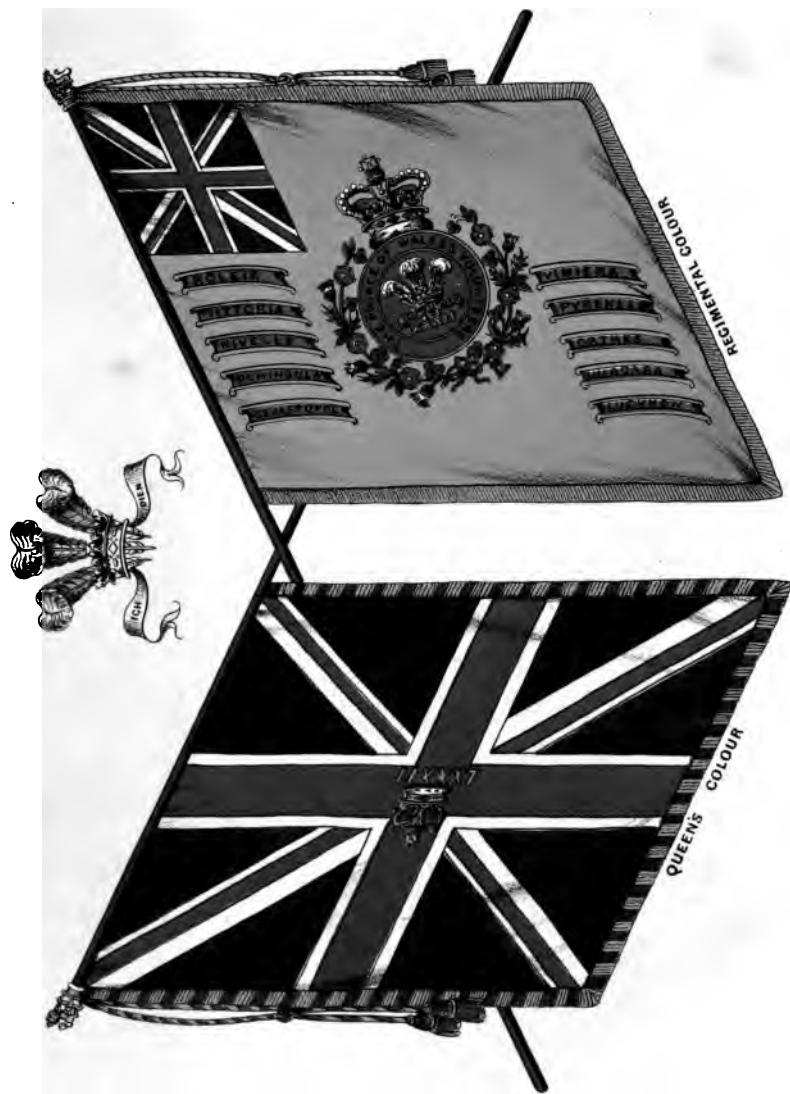
HISTORICAL RECORD
OF THE
EIGHTY-SECOND
REGIMENT.
1866.







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82nd Regiment of Foot

HISTORICAL RECORD
OF THE
EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT,
OR
PRINCE OF WALES'S VOLUNTEERS.

Dedicated to his brother Officers

BY

BREVET-MAJOR JARVIS, 82ND REGT.,

Adjutant of the Staff College.



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1866.

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PREFACE.

A GENERAL Order, dated Horse Guards, 1st January, 1836, commanded that an account of the services of every Regiment in the British Army should be published, under the direction of the Adjutant-General, showing the period and circumstances of its formation, the stations, battles, and sieges at which it had been employed, and specifying any particular achievement it may have performed, together with the names of officers and the number of soldiers killed and wounded on each occasion, adding the names of such officers who may have received titles or medals, or other marks of Royal favour, for gallant conduct before the enemy.

Military history, while recounting in detail the many glorious actions in which the British Army has proved itself victorious, seldom or never follows consecutively the career of any one Regiment throughout a campaign or a battle. Divisions and brigades, with the names of

the generals in command, occasionally enjoy this special notice; but the student must read many volumes and search many libraries to learn the history of his own particular corps.

Officers, as a rule, do not find pleasure in sedentary occupations; and as the noble deeds accomplished by our forefathers, with which history abounds, must, when known, excite emulation amongst youthful soldiers, the greatest importance should be attached to any measure which would disseminate this knowledge throughout the Army.

The publication of these Regimental Records was continued for some years, at the public expense, but the Treasury afterwards decided that such a charge could no longer be admitted, and consequently the original design of his Majesty King William IV. was paralysed. Those Regiments whose Records had been published before this decision now enjoy an advantage which other corps, equally distinguished, do not enjoy; and as there is no chance of a Record of the 82nd Regiment being published, except by private enterprise, the compiler of this History has been induced, at the solicitation of many brother officers, to prepare one for circulation amongst them. The Annual Registers, the

“Wellington Despatches,” with Napier’s “Peninsular War,” and Cust’s “Annals of the Wars,” have been searched and largely quoted from, to exemplify the particular actions and the special deeds of bravery displayed by the 82nd, while the Muster Rolls at various periods of its career, with the names of officers and the number of soldiers killed and wounded in its ranks have been obtained through the cordial co-operation of Thomas Carter, Esq., of the Adjutant-General’s Office, at the Horse Guards—a gentleman, whose thorough knowledge of the subject and long acquaintance with the duties of his department, render any information obtained through him most valuable and authentic.

The career of the 82nd began at an eventful period of modern history, just before the close of the 18th century, and its early achievements gained for it a reputation which must ever reflect a halo of glory upon all who wear its uniform. To place these exploits in a form at once attractive and instructive is the object of this compilation, in the hope that every officer, entitled to the name of a Prince of Wales’s Volunteer, may be induced to study its contents, and while learning the former history of his own Regiment in par-

ticular he may also become acquainted generally with the object and conduct of the various wars and battles in which it has been engaged, and, while thus excited to emulate the gallant deeds of his predecessors, he may, perhaps, acquire a taste for deeper research into the interesting historical events here merely glanced at, the study of which cannot fail to improve the understanding and perfect the education of every soldier.

The Regiment has been engaged continually, from the date of its embodiment to the present time, in every war waged by Great Britain, and would have shared in the final triumph of the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, had it not been called upon to defend its country's rights and honour in British North America, whence it returned to take part in the occupation of Paris, before the final withdrawal of the British Army from the territories of France. Thus its history includes the detail of *some* operations and *some* battles in every war . from its formation in 1793 to the present time, including the occupation of St. Domingo in 1795, the attack on Copenhagen in 1807, the Battle of Corunna in 1808, the Walcheren Expedition in 1809, the whole of the Peninsular Campaigns of the Duke of Wellington, the American War of 1814, the siege of Sebastopol in

1855, and the Indian Mutinies in 1857; and although the official reports mention generally those corps distinguished in action, it remains for a Regimental Record alone to specify acts of individual bravery performed in each corps.

INTRODUCTION.

THE most important and interesting event in the year 1793 was the declaration of war against Great Britain by the Convention of France. France had over-run the whole of the Austrian Netherlands, the Province of Nice, the Duchy of Savoy, and several States situated on the Rhine; while her victories were attended with consequences unknown to civilised nations, and she at length threatened to subjugate Holland.

The executive power in France had made known their design of opening the Scheldt, in direct opposition to treaties of which England was a guarantee, and to the manifest disadvantage of the commerce of the Belgic Provinces, who were the allies of England; and the French Republicans having, on the 21st January, 1793, beheaded their King, Louis XVI., Great Britain determined to join the Confederacy formed against them. The declaration of war ran as follows:—"The Convention considering that circumstances no longer leave to the French Republic any hope of obtaining, by means of amicable negotiations, the redress of their grievances, and considering the multiplied acts of hostility and aggression of the above-mentioned Powers, declares that the French nation is at war with the King of England and the Stadtholder of the United Provinces."

In India a war had been for some time carried on against Tippoo Saib, and the siege of Seringapatam had recently ended it, when Tippoo commenced secret negotiations with the French for "utterly destroying the English in India;" and when the news reached India that England and France were at war, the siege of Pondicherry, a French fortress, was determined on.

In the West Indies the inhabitants of St. Domingo, lamenting the situation of France, and groaning beneath the tyranny of the Commissioners whom the French Convention had sent to regulate the affairs of that colony, had implored the British Government to take them under its protection until a general peace should finally settle the sovereignty of St. Domingo. Accordingly Major-General Williamson sailed from Jamaica with a British force, to take possession of the town and forts of Jeremi. Cape Nicholas Mole was also received into the protection of the Crown, and the British colours were hoisted on all the forts.

These disturbing events in every part of the world with which Great Britain was connected entailed upon her Sovereign the necessity of increasing his army, and on the 20th January, 1793, His Majesty King George III. presented to the House of Commons a message, of which the following is an extract:—

"In the present situation of affairs, His Majesty thinks it indispensably necessary to make a further augmentation of his forces by sea and by land."

On the 2nd February Mr. Pitt, addressing the House, said—"their particular attention could not fail to be separately directed to that calamitous event, the murder of the French King; an act which, in this country and the whole of Europe, had excited but one general sentiment of indignation and abhorrence. What was

“ the conduct of the French? They had rendered the Netherlands a province in substance as well as name, entirely dependent on France. War was now not only declared, but carried on at our very doors; a war which aimed at an object no less destructive than the total ruin of the freedom and independence of this country.”

The situation of Great Britain thus leading her to take part with her numerous allies against the common enemy, a considerable increase in the military establishment became necessary.

She embarked an army for Holland in February, 1793, and by the autumn of the same year the 82nd Regiment, or Prince of Wales's Volunteers, was embodied.

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RECORD

OF THE

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THE 82nd Regiment was chiefly recruited in the 1793. counties of York, Lancaster, Lincoln, Stafford, and Worcester.

It was placed on the establishment of the Army from the 27th September, 1793, and was stationed at Stamford in December of that year.

By the special permission of His late Majesty King George IV., then Prince of Wales, the distinctive appellation of “The Prince of Wales’s Volunteers” was accorded to it, at the solicitation of its first colonel, Major-General Leigh, a gentleman of the Prince’s household. This permission was confirmed by King

1793. William IV., on the 20th December, 1831, under his sign-manual, of which the following is a copy :—

“ 82nd Regiment to retain the title of ‘ Prince of Wales’s Volunteers’ in addition to its number, and also
“ to bear the Prince of Wales’s Plume on the regimental
“ colour and appointments.

“ (Signed) W., R.”

1794. In February, 1794, the regiment, consisting of ten companies, marched from Stamford to Newbury and Basingstoke; and in April, mustering one thousand men, it marched to Windsor, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Garnier, and continued to do duty there and at Hampton Court for four months. On the 31st August it embarked at Southampton for Gibraltar.

At this time the National Convention of France had appointed commissioners to stir up an insurrection in St. Domingo; and Brissot, the leader of the party, who was accused of having advised the measure, suffered an ignominious death. These civil commissioners were looked upon as the cause of the total ruin of the island. The unhappy state of France rendered it incapable of sending succour to this ill-fated country, and many of the most respectable proprietors of St. Domingo were forced to apply to England for protection, which was granted them. The following curious correspondence took place between the English and French commanders. Colonel John Whitelocke, who commanded one of the expeditions, and acted as Deputy Quartermaster-General to one of them, addressed a letter to Lavaux, the French Governor-General at Port de Paix, offering him the same protection as had been granted to the proprietors of the island, on condition that he should first deliver the town and forts of Port de Paix and its dependencies into the possession of the British Government;

which being complied with, the officers and soldiers under 1794. Lavaux's command would enjoy the same favours as had been granted to those of the Mole; and fifty thousand crowns were offered to him personally on his delivering the forts into the hands of the officer appointed to receive them. Colonel Whitelocke went on to say, that His Britannic Majesty intended to use the most vigorous efforts to take possession of the island of St. Domingo, or of that part of it not yet subdued by the arms of Spain, and that he was in hourly expectation of considerable forces from England.

The French General replied, that all the forces with which he was threatened could not shake his courage. Like the three hundred Lacedemonians who all died at their post, he and his men would defend their station to the last, and sell their lives as dearly as they could. He complained of the indignity offered to himself in thinking him so vile, so flagitious, so base, as not to resent an offer of fifty thousand crowns. Hitherto he had been worthy to command his army. Colonel Whitelocke had endeavoured to dishonour him in the eyes of his comrades, and he demanded satisfaction in the name of honour, which must exist between nations. Therefore, previous to any general action, he offered the English Colonel single combat until one of them should fall, leaving the choice of arms to his adversary, either on foot or on horseback. He concluded thus:—

“ Your quality of enemy, in the name of your nation,
“ did not give you a right to offer me a personal insult.
“ As a private person I ask satisfaction for an injury
“ done me by an individual. Our two nations have
“ often made war with each other, but always with equal
“ weapons. Cease then to attack us by tenders of money.
“ Let us be equally generous, let us contend in honourable

1794. "hostility, and let us scorn the arts of seduction. I invite
"you to read my letter publicly, as it is written in public.
"I greet you in the name of the whole army.

"E. LAVAUX."

A second battalion of the 82nd Regiment was raised by authority dated 12th March, 1794, which was sent to Jersey, and remained there until 20th April, 1795, when it likewise embarked for Gibraltar, six hundred and sixty-three rank and file, under command of Captain Walter Strickland; and continued to form a portion of this garrison until December, 1795, when it was reduced, and the men drafted to other corps.

1795. The first battalion embarked eight hundred and forty-four rank and file at Gibraltar for St. Domingo, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Garnier, on the 10th June, 1795, after giving over certain men to the second battalion.

On reaching Cape St. Nicholas Mole, in St. Domingo, it was immediately despatched to Port-au-Prince, the seat of Government, where the garrison was much reduced by sickness, and the place was threatened with an assault. The timely arrival of nearly one thousand Europeans placed Port-au-Prince in a state of security, and enabled Major-General Sir Adam Williamson, K.B.* to commence offensive operations. Three hundred men, in three companies, were at once marched, under Major Tinker, with a strong body of colonial troops, to dislodge the enemy from the district of the Grand Bois; and this was the first occasion on which the 82nd was opposed to an enemy. The object was effected with *éclat*. Major Tinker was wounded, and afterwards died of his wound

* K.B., Knight of the Bath. It was not until 1815 that G.C.B., K.C.B., and C.B., were introduced.

on his passage to America. After dislodging the enemy 1795. from the district of the Mirebalais, as well as from the Grand Bois, the three companies remained on the frontier of the Spanish portion of the island, and were joined by the other seven companies, which had been detached amongst the posts of most importance and had become much reduced in numbers. At the instigation of the French Republic war had been declared by Spain against Great Britain. The Island of St. Domingo was now in the power of the negroes, but the French were in possession of a small part of it, and a British force having occupied Port-au-Prince, constant warfare was carried on between them. The flank companies of the 82nd, while forming part of the garrison of Port-au-Prince, were engaged in a sortie made by Lieut.-Colonel Garnier, who was wounded. While in the district of Mirebalais, during twelve months, being the only European troops in that district, they had in conjunction with the Colonial levies repelled several attacks of the enemy. The frequent marches and counter-marches, and continued exposure by day and by night, very much harassed the men, who suffered many privations, and were for a considerable time without shoes. During this period of activity and hardship the corps remained comparatively healthy, and though it must be presumed that many casualties occurred, the only loss recorded is that of Lieutenant White, who was wounded, and four men killed.

The most serious of these attacks was made by the 1796. black chief, Toussaint L'Ouverture, on the whole line of frontier, when forty men of the 82nd, under Lieutenants Manners and Conyers*, accompanied by two thousand five

* The late Lieut.-Colonel Conyers (*see* list of Lieut.-Colonels in Appendix).

1796. hundred Colonial troops, marched at night to assist Fort Serolle, then invested by four thousand of the enemy, who were surprised, dislodged and dispersed, with considerable loss.

By the temporary cessation of these attacks the regiment was left in a state of quiet, but the ravages of disease in this fatal climate soon reduced it to a skeleton.

In November, 1796, it was ordered to Port-au-Prince, and embarked for Jeremie, and landed there considerably under one hundred of all ranks, after a residence in the island of but fourteen months. The muster roll is dated Jeremie, 18th November, 1796, and even included some officers recently joined from England.

An old order to draft the men was now acted on, though the number so disposed of did not amount to twenty; and from this period the record of the regiment dwindles into little more than a journal of the few individuals who escaped the fate of their comrades. But, however few their numbers, they constituted the corps.

1797. In 1797 the surviving officers, each with a few non-commissioned officers attached to him, were dispersed to act with other corps at the different forts and stations.

The colours were sent to Port-du-Centre, with Captain Bingham, who commanded the post.

Lieutenant Talbot was detached to Fort Irois, which was suddenly and unexpectedly attacked by night, on the 20th April, 1797, while the chief part of the garrison were in the bourg below. Lieutenant Talbot gallantly defended the place with a few men of the 17th Regiment, and about twenty Colonial artillerymen. He was killed, and some of the non-commissioned officers with him were wounded.

The attack was repeated thrice and was thrice gallantly repulsed, until the defenders were reinforced by three

hundred and fifty men of Prince Edward's Black Chasseurs, and the enemy was finally driven off, with a loss of one thousand men.

" From Brigadier-General George Churchill to Lieutenant-General Simcoe, Commanding in St. Domingo.

" Our loss was trifling indeed, consisting only of three privates killed; but I have to lament Lieutenant Talbot, of the 82nd Regiment, an officer of the most extraordinary bravery and good conduct, and Lieutenant Colville, of the Black Chasseurs, the only persons wounded, and since dead."

Lieutenant Conyers commanded Fort Desureaux, with a garrison of forty Europeans and three hundred Colonial troops. He had to repel several assaults, and when Pestel was attacked he led a party against the rear of the enemy, which caused the failure of their enterprise, and for his conduct on this occasion he received a letter of thanks from Brigadier-General Churchill.

In November, 1797, the Brigadier-General collected his whole disposable force, amounting to four thousand Colonial troops and fifty Europeans, to repel these constant inroads. The command of the Europeans was given to Lieutenant Conyers, 82nd, who had with him Lieutenant Tubb and eight non-commissioned officers of his regiment.

This force marched through the woods to surprise the enemy's stronghold at L'Ance-à-Veaux, but failed and was obliged to retreat to Pestel, where reinforcements being added, a more determined attack was made by sea. This also failed, with considerable loss, a portion of which fell upon the small number of the 82nd employed.

In March, 1798, Lieutenant Conyers was appointed 1798.

1798. Fort-Major of Irois, and proceeded thither with a few non-commissioned officers of the corps, previous to the third investment of that fort.

The siege continued three months, during which time the garrison lost more men killed and wounded than its original number of three hundred.

Lieutenant Conyers and two non-commissioned officers of the 82nd were wounded, and during the siege Sergeant Shaw, 82nd, distinguished himself by taking upon his head and throwing over the parapet a live shell which fell at the door of a temporary and ill-constructed magazine.

Towards the end of 1798 treaties were made with the hostile chiefs for the evacuation of the island, and the remains of the 82nd were collected at Jeremie, under command of Lieutenant Conyers, the only remaining officer of the original number who less than three years before landed at St. Domingo.

On the 1st November, 1798, the battalion mustered six officers, twenty-two sergeants, and ten rank and file.

After the successive evacuations of Jeremie and Cape St. Nicholas in September and October, 1798, the regiment proceeded to Jamaica.

1799. The Island of St. Domingo was totally evacuated by the British in March, 1799, in pursuance of a suspension of arms entered into by Brigadier Thomas Maitland, and by the end of the year the French likewise withdrew their troops, so that the negro chief, Toussaint, remained in possession of the principal authority of the entire island without further fighting.

The 82nd landed at Gravesend on 27th January, 1799, twenty-four effectives (sergeants and drummers), who marched to Chatham and joined about one hundred recruits and volunteers from reduced corps.

The total loss of the regiment in St. Domingo was 1799. twenty-two officers (the precise number which embarked at Gibraltar) and one thousand men.

On the 5th March, 1799, the regiment marched from Chatham to Kidderminster under Lieut.-Colonel Coghlan, where it arrived on the 19th of the same month.

On the 13th July, it marched for Ealing Barracks, near Southampton, arriving there on the 30th July, and was then recruited to eight hundred men, by volunteers from the East York, Shropshire, East Somerset, West Middlesex, and West Kent Militia.

On the 13th January, 1800, it marched from Southampton to Portsmouth, and embarked on the 16th for Ireland, reaching Cork and Kinsale about the 18th February, after a stormy and dangerous voyage of five weeks. It marched immediately to Fermoy, and occupied temporary barracks at that place.

CHAPTER II.

State of affairs in Europe—Embarks for foreign service—Lieut.-Colonel Losack—Expedition to Belle Isle—Minorca—Peace of Amiens—Returns home—Disembarks at Cork—Stations from 1802 to 1807—A second battalion again raised—Lieut.-Colonel Smith—Expedition to Copenhagen—Specially praised for gallantry—The Lieut.-Colonel knighted—Losses at Copenhagen—Returns to England—Forms part of a secret expedition—Napoleon in Spain—Royal Family of Portugal—Sails for Cadiz—Dispersed in the Bay of Biscay—Lands at Mondego Bay, and joins Wellesley's army—Roliça and Vimiera—Particularly mentioned in dispatches—Losses in the two battles.

1800. BEFORE following the regiment again on foreign service, it will be necessary to notice briefly the state of affairs on the Continent of Europe, where General Bonaparte was looked upon by his own countrymen with confidence and admiration, and by his enemies with doubt and fear.

In July, 1798, he had landed with an army in Egypt, and occupied Alexandria and Cairo, where he was completely isolated from Europe; but when the Directory of France became embarrassed after the Battle of Novi and capture of Mantua by the Austrians, they thought of General Bonaparte, and invited him to give up his command in Egypt and return to France. He accepted the invitation, and landed at Frejus on the 9th October, 1799.

On Christmas Day, 1799, Napoleon, who had been elected First Consul of France, addressed a letter to the King of Great Britain, asking "whether war must be eternal, and whether there existed no means of coming to an amicable understanding."

The British Government refused to appoint a plenipo-

tentiary, on the principle of non-intervention, but, in 1800. reality, upon disapprobation of French aggression on the States allied to England. On this refusal, Napoleon justified a continuation of the war.

On the 7th June, 1800, the 82nd Regiment again embarked for foreign service, about seven hundred rank and file, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Losack, and arrived at Quiberon Bay, where it joined the armament preparing to attack Belle Isle, and disembarked on the Isle of Houât on the 16th June. After some fruitless attempts were made, between the 16th and 22nd, to effect a landing on Belle Isle, the armament sailed for the Mediterranean, and, passing Gibraltar, learned the result of the Battle of Marengo. They then sailed for the Island of Minorca, and landed there on the 18th July.

This island had been occupied on the 15th November, 1798, by General the Hon. Charles Stewart and a British force, which had accompanied an expedition detached by Admiral the Earl St. Vincent early in the same month to take possession of Minorca, and thus enable the squadron to watch the French arsenals in the Mediterranean from a secure port.

The 82nd remained in the Island of Minorca till the 1802. peace of Amiens on the 3rd June, 1802, when Minorca being ceded to Spain, the 82nd was ordered home, and arrived at the Cove of Cork on the 28th July, but was detained twelve days in quarantine. It landed on the 9th August and proceeded to Newry, reaching that place after a march of fifteen days. It then mustered five hundred and eighty rank and file, having left one hundred and thirty men in hospital at Minorca.

It soon afterwards marched to Armagh, and in less than a week afterwards to Omagh; and before the end of this year one hundred and eighty men were discharged,

1802. the greater part of whom had been enlisted to serve during the war only.

1803. Recruiting was carried on during 1803.

1804. In June, 1804, the regiment marched from Omagh to Mullingar, and thence, in July, to the Curragh of Kildare, where it formed part of the force collected in a camp of manoeuvre, under Lieut.-General Lord Cathcart. This camp broke up in the middle of September, when the Regiment returned to Mullingar.

By this time one hundred and fifty men had been recruited, and orders were received to form a second battalion again in England, to be composed of men raised under The Army of Reserve Act; and Lieut.-Colonel Smith, from half-pay of the 20th Foot, was appointed to the command. This battalion was embodied at Horsham, and proceeded to Chichester in March of the following year.

1805. Early in 1805 the first battalion marched to Dublin, where it remained, doing garrison duty, until the beginning of August, when it was again encamped on the Curragh for the same purpose as last year. Thence it went to Limerick, and afterwards to Cork. In September it received a draft of two hundred and forty men from the second battalion, stationed since May at Littlehampton. These men were chiefly volunteers from the English militia.

1806. In May, 1806, it received another draft of one hundred men from the second battalion, which had been stationed at Uxbridge since November of the previous year. These were volunteers for general service raised under The Army of Reserve Act.

1807. In March, 1807, another draft of ninety men came from the second battalion, then quartered in Derby, to which place it had gone in November last year. These were volunteers of the same description as the last draft.

On the 5th July, 1807, the first battalion embarked 1807. at Cork, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Smith, for the Downs. It disembarked at Deal, remained there a few days, and then marched to Ramsgate, where it re-embarked for Copenhagen, with the 32nd and 50th Regiments—forming Major-General Spencer's brigade of the army under Lord Cathcart, on the Island of Zeeland.

The following extracts from Sir Edward Cust's "Annals of the Wars" will explain the object of this expedition against Copenhagen:—Nothing had hitherto been able to stay the triumphs of Napoleon, for he had fought his way from Montenotte to Friedland without a check. After three* of the most decisive victories ever gained by one man within four months, Napoleon saw the European continent at his disposal. "An expedition had been projected by " the British Government to create a diversion in favour " of Russia and Prussia before the decisive victory of " Friedland had put an end to the campaign. Yet enough " had transpired of the conferences at Tilsit to make it " evident that having now scattered to the winds all the " enemies who threatened his power on the continent, " Napoleon was prepared to strain every nerve to make " an impression on Great Britain. An imaginary state- " ment of the French Emperor's designs at this period " describes his plan to have been to embody the whole " maritime forces of the continent against the British " Navy. Of this immense naval power, the last division " —consisting of fifteen sail of the line—reposed at this " moment in the waters of Copenhagen. Under these " circumstances a daring and vigorous resolution was " adopted by the British Government, similar, though " on a grander scale, to what had often been practised in " war to deprive the enemy of the prize he thought to be

* Eylau, Dantzic, Friedland.

1807. " actually in his grasp, and to convert to their own
" defence some of the resources on which he relied for his
" attack. And on the 19th July the Cabinet determined
" to get possession of the Danish fleet.

" On the 26th and 27th July an expedition set sail
" from Yarmouth Roads, counting ninety pendants,
" together with three hundred transports, having on board
" twenty thousand troops, under command of Major-
" General Sir Arthur Wellesley." The transports from
the Island of Rugen joined this expedition on the 3rd
August, bringing the troops under Lieut.-General Lord
Cathcart, who was to command the land forces in chief,
and which now consisted of twenty-seven thousand troops.

" The entire armament cast anchor in appalling strength
" before the Island of Zeeland, which was surrounded and
" blockaded on every side."

" On the morning of the 16th August, the troops were
" landed without resistance at Wedbeck, about twelve
" miles from the capital, towards which they commenced
" their march on the following day. Meanwhile the
" Danish militia were advancing along the Island of
" Zeeland, and Lord Cathcart directed Wellesley, with
" a division of four thousand men, to disperse them."

The 82nd formed the left of that part of the army
which besieged the city of Copenhagen; and although
the junior regiment, it occupied, by special order of the
Major-General, the important post of the Windmill, on
the extreme left, which it maintained during the whole
of the operations. For its gallantry at this post it was
specially praised in the public despatches of the Commander
of the Forces, as well as in general orders. Lieut.-Colonel
Smith was subsequently knighted in consequence.

" On the 1st September, Major-General Peymann was
" summoned, but he returned a direct negative. The

“ British batteries opened on the 2nd September, and the 1807 town was set on fire by the first flight of Congreve rockets, which were here employed for the first time, and the citadel was given up to the British troops on the 8th. The loss of the British was fifty-six killed and two hundred wounded.” The last division of the British army re-embarked on the 20th, and returned to England. The artillery taken amounted to three thousand five hundred pieces.

The loss of the 82nd Regiment before Copenhagen was—Ensign Dixon and seven rank and file killed, Captain Hastings (lost an arm) and several men wounded.

Amongst the chargers brought over to England was a mare, which, after her safe return, produced a colt, named “Copenhagen.” This horse, afterwards sold to Major-General Sir Charles Stewart, was taken by him to the Peninsula; and when that officer quitted the army, in 1813, it became the property of the Duke of Wellington. At Vittoria and other battles his Grace used no other charger, and it became a great favourite with him. This horse also carried the Duke throughout the glorious day of Waterloo, when, it is said, he bore him for eighteen hours on his back and gave no signs of fatigue. He was a full rich chesnut colour, with a strong dash of the Arab in his appearance. He died in 1835, at the age of twenty-seven years, and was buried at Strathfieldsaye with military honours. “Copenhagen” was modelled for the horse of the Wellington Statue upon the Arch in London.

During the absence of the first battalion on active service, the second battalion had successively moved to Hull, Burlington, and Scarborough.

Returning to England, the first battalion landed five companies at Deal on the 4th November, whence they

1807. marched to Portsmouth, whither the other five companies had proceeded by sea, there to form a force, composed of the 29th, 32nd, 50th, and 82nd, for secret service, under Major-General Spencer.*

Drafts from the second battalion and Irish militia here joined the first battalion, raising its strength to nine hundred and eighty rank and file.

The success of the affair against Copenhagen had upset Napoleon's design of embodying the whole maritime forces of the Continent against the British navy.

"No sooner therefore was he arrived in Paris than he began to turn his eyes towards the Peninsula. He had previously fomented an intrigue, calculated to embroil the Royal Family of Spain in such a manner as that he might be called upon to arbitrate between them."

"A treaty was soon afterwards concluded at Fontainebleau, by which French troops were to be admitted into Spain, to be maintained and subsisted by that state for the conquest of Portugal. He had already formed a camp at Bayonne, of which he had given the command to General Junôt, who was now ordered to cross the frontier, and direct his march upon Lisbon. At the same time he prepared a second army, under General Dupont, in the camp at Boulogne, to be ready to follow Junôt when required.

"The Prince Regent of Portugal was at first determined to yield to Napoleon's demands, and exclude the commerce of Great Britain from Portugal, and he actually did this, by proclamation, dated 20th October; but the British Consul demanded his passports in consequence, and a British squadron of nine sail of the line, under Rear-Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, sent from England on

* Afterwards General Sir Brent Spencer, G.C.B.

“ receipt of the Prince Regent’s proclamation, came to an 1807.
“ anchor in the Tagus on the 17th November, and the
“ port was declared to be in a state of blockade. The
“ Portuguese fleet, being in readiness to put to sea, received
“ on board the whole of the Royal Family, with its most
“ faithful counsellors and adherents, amounting to eighteen
“ thousand persons, with property to the amount of many
“ millions value,” and sailed for Brazil, in South America.

Junôt pushed forward with all haste, and entered Lisbon on the morning of the 29th November. The regency was at once formally dissolved, and the ancient flag of Portugal was hauled down and the tri-colour hoisted in its place. Junôt’s army had entered Spain with the full consent of that Government, for the avowed purpose of making a conquest of Portugal, but on the 22nd November, without any authority asked or given, Dupont, with a second large army, marched upon Madrid, and these two armies then seized upon the four most important frontier towns of Spain, viz.:—Figueras, Barcelona, St. Sebastian, and Pampeluna. “ The simultaneous and unanimous decision to resist oppression now
“ manifested by the Spanish nation, when Napoleon
“ unmasked his designs upon their country, must ever
“ remain an enduring monument of the solid qualities
“ which belong to this grand old people.” *

On the 18th December, 1807, the first battalion of the 82nd, in company with the 29th, 32nd, and 50th, under command of Major-General Spencer, before mentioned as having been assembled at Portsmouth for secret service, sailed for Cadiz, but the fleet was dispersed on the 26th by a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay, and this caused a separation of the Regiment for six months.

* Cust’s Annals of the Wars.

1807. Some of the companies found their way to Gibraltar, from whence they were despatched to Sicily, troops being required there in anticipation of a rupture with the Porte; the British Admiralty having already directed a force to be despatched to the Dardanelles. Other companies returned to England, whence they again
1808. sailed and reached Gibraltar in 1808. It was not, however, till the latter end of May, that the whole regiment again met off Cadiz, where Major-General Spencer's force had been ordered to rendezvous. The wisdom of employing English troops and English revenues against the French Emperor was manifest, for Napoleon had declared, that so soon as the whole continent had been conquered he would invade England. To keep his armies employed in the Peninsula, and to prevent the entire conquest of the continent, was evidently the most certain method of averting an invasion of England. Sir Arthur Wellesley's first object, therefore, was to defend Portugal, which thus became an outwork of the British Islands.

Major-General Spencer's force, consisting of the four regiments above named, was at anchor in the offing of the Bay of Cadiz when the French fleet surrendered on the 10th May, 1808.

This division was landed at Puerto Santa Maria, opposite Cadiz, and after remaining there some time, embarked and sailed for Mondego Bay, midway between Oporto and Lisbon.

On the 1st August, the army under Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Wellesley commenced landing at Mondego Bay, and as the last brigade disembarked, Major-General Spencer's division arrived most opportunely from Cadiz, and came to anchor the same evening. This reinforce-

ment raised Wellesley's army to the effective strength 1808. of twelve thousand three hundred men.

The French general Junôt had divided his force of forty-five thousand men, into three corps of infantry and one of cavalry. All the fortresses of the kingdom were at this time in his possession, and in perfect repair, garrisoned and provisioned. The news that a British army had landed in Mondego Bay reached Lisbon on the 2nd August. Junôt marched at once to encounter the British with two divisions amounting to between thirteen and fourteen thousand men, and all the detachments he had with him in Lisbon.

On joining Sir Arthur Wellesley's force the 82nd Regiment was appointed to Brigadier-General Nightingall's brigade in Major-General Spencer's division.

Wellesley marched on the 8th August, and first met the French in a skirmish on the 15th on the road to Roliça. The French had taken up a good position and had resolved to await the assault. About 7 a.m. on the 17th, Sir Arthur marched against the enemy with fourteen thousand men, and eighteen guns, in three columns of attack—Hill's brigade on the right, and Ferguson's on the left. Wellesley himself commanded the centre, consisting of the brigades of Beresford, Fane, and Nightingall; in the latter of which was the 82nd. These brigades, with two batteries, moved along the high road against the enemy's front. The French made a retrograde movement and fell back to some rocky heights. The defence was desperate. The French general, Laborde, was wounded, and being unable to maintain his ground, gradually drew away his troops. The action of Roliça lasted from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m., and the French loss was three guns and six hundred men.

1808. The British loss did not exceed five hundred. The want of cavalry and the rocky nature of the ground, prevented this first success of the English army from being as complete as it might have been.

Junôt quitted Lisbon on the 16th August, and came up with Laborde's retreating army at Torres Vedras, and was soon after joined by Loison.

Wellesley had not pursued Laborde, but marched close to the shore, to cover the landing of some reinforcements which had been sighted off the coast.

On the evening of the 19th he took up a position beside the village of Vimiera. Two brigades were landed from the transports, and joined him on the 20th, which increased his force to sixteen thousand men and eighteen guns. Thus reinforced, he resolved to advance upon Lisbon, and had projected a flank march to turn the French left.

On the night of the 20th Lieut.-General Sir Harry Burrard arrived from England to supersede Sir Arthur in command, and forbade the march projected by the latter, because he expected Sir John Moore with reinforcements.

The French appeared, at 7 a.m. on the 21st, within four miles of the British outposts.

The position at Vimiera was a steep mountain ridge, resting on the sea, and tending towards a plateau, on which the village of Vimiera was situated.

Junôt ordered the French cavalry to turn the English flank, while he sent three brigades to assail the plateau.

Wellesley reinforced his left by four brigades from the right before the attack commenced.

The position was broken and wooded, and the French could not be discerned before they burst upon the English centre, but they could not get through the British line.

Towards noon, Junôt, seeing that he could not pierce the centre, sent forward two brigades to turn a ravine on the English left, from which they were driven back with

a loss of six guns. They were then retiring from these 1808. attacks when they were charged by the British and Portuguese cavalry. The English reserve had not been yet brought forward; and when Sir Arthur was asked whether Anstruther's brigade should be brought up to his assistance, he replied, "No, Sir. I am not pressed, and I want no assistance. I am beating the French, and am able to beat them wherever I find them."

At two o'clock in the day Junôt's retreat was an unquestionable fact, and Sir Arthur desired to follow up the victory and cut off his retreat upon Lisbon; but Sir Harry Burrard issued orders to the army to halt and pile arms, for the expected arrival of Sir John Moore. Sir Arthur, turning to his staff, said, "Gentlemen, nothing now remains to be done but to go and shoot red-legged partridges."

The British loss in these two actions of Roliça and Vimiera* was one thousand two hundred and twenty; that of the French, two thousand five hundred. The 82nd was particularly mentioned in the despatches sent to England by the commander of the forces, for its gallantry in the latter action. It lost on the two occasions, Lieutenant Donkin and fifteen rank and file killed, and Lieutenant Read and several men wounded. Major Eyre commanded in both actions, and was immediately promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the 19th foot. The French army had now been defeated in two successive battles, and the French generals agreed that they must have recourse to some species of negotiation. Hence the convention of Cintra which followed immediately afterwards.

* Roliça and Vimiera are both borne on the regimental colour of the 82nd. Roliça is spelt incorrectly on the colour, Sir Arthur Wellesley's writing not being plain.

CHAPTER III.

Convention of Cintra—Sir John Moore's advance into Spain—Losses by Fever—Brigadier-General Nightingall's farewell Order—Retreat and Battle of Corunna—Snow-storm in the Pyrenees—Explosion of Gunpowder—Destruction of Treasure—Arrival of Transports—Death of Sir J. Moore—Lands at Portsmouth—The Walcheren Expedition—Siege of Flushing—Losses in Action—Terrible Fever.

1808. LIEUT.-GENERAL Sir Hew Dalrymple had arrived from England, with authority to assume the supreme command. With surprise he received on the 22nd the French proposals for negotiations, and at once appointed Sir Arthur Wellesley and the Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Colonel Murray, to conduct the conference.

There was no hesitation in admitting an armistice for forty-eight hours. The succession of three different Generals to the chief command was not likely to be productive of much vigour. The British ultimatum, however, was that the French should quit Portugal, and that all the strong places should be restored to the Portuguese authorities: to which Junôt gladly put his seal. But difficulties soon arose as to the meaning of preliminary terms, and the British General denounced the armistice on the 28th. In the meantime, Sir John Moore, with eleven thousand men, had disembarked at the mouth of the Tagus, and Junôt, seeing himself outnumbered, conceded the points in dispute. The Convention of Cintra was then signed, and ratified on the 31st, under which the French set sail from Lisbon early in September, landed on the coast of Brittany, and at once marched to enter the Peninsula by way of the

Pyrenees. The Russian Fleet of nine sail of the line 1808. and a frigate was held by his Britannic Majesty as a deposit until, six months after, a treaty of peace was signed between Russia and Great Britain. The officers and crews were to be sent to their own country, at England's expense. The indignation of the British nation at the Convention of Cintra was unbounded; but it was, notwithstanding, advantageous to England, under the circumstances. It delivered Portugal from the French, and gave possession of fortresses which would have cost much time and blood to take; and Lisbon became an excellent *place d'armes*, the possession of which by land and sea secured a base for future operations against the enemy.

Previous to the army being ordered into cantonments, thirteen officers and more than a third of the men of the 82nd went into hospital with fever, from having been encamped on marshy ground. This prevented the Regiment from marching with Sir John Moore into Spain. It was sent by sea to garrison Oporto, and, on removal from Nightingall's Brigade, the following order was issued:—

“*St. Antonio de Fayal.*

“*Camp, 6th Sept., 1808.*

“B. O.

“Brigadier-General Nightingall cannot allow the
“82nd Regiment to leave the 3rd Brigade without ex-
“pressing his sincere regret at losing so distinguished
“a corps. Their soldier-like conduct during the whole
“time he has had the honour to command them, entitles
“them to every mark of his approbation and praise;
“but their brilliant conduct in the glorious victory of
“the 21st ultimo (Vimiero) has made impressions on
“his mind which can never be effaced. The Brigadier-
“General therefore requests that Major Eyre and the

1808. " officers and soldiers of the 82nd Regiment will accept
" his best thanks for their orderly and meritorious conduct
" during the above period, and to rest assured that he
" shall ever regret their being removed from his brigade."

The sea voyage and three months' rest in quarters so far improved the health of the corps, that it was reported by Lieut.-General Mackenzie Frazer, who inspected it on the 25th December, 1808, to be fit for the field, and it was ordered to join the army in Spain, and proceeded to Benevente, where it was appointed to Brigadier-General Fane's brigade, in Mackenzie Frazer's division.

1809. On the 16th January, 1809, the Regiment was present at the action of Corunna, but not actively engaged.

The excitement caused in England by the Convention of Cintra had rendered the presence of Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Henry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley necessary at home. Accordingly, the Command-in-Chief of the British Army in Portugal devolved on Lieut.-General Sir John Moore.

Sir John so divided his army as to send the artillery with a column to advance by Badajoz and Talavera, while the rest should proceed to Almeida. Lieut.-General the Hon. John Hope, Major-General Beresford, and Lieut.-General Frazer proceeded by different routes to the same destination. Sir John Moore intended that all these separate divisions should unite at Salamanca with a corps under Sir David Baird, which had been landed at Corunna. The general himself left Lisbon on the 27th October, 1808, for Almeida, and on the 13th November he reached Salamanca, where he halted to assemble his army.

Napoleon had arrived at Bayonne on the 3rd November, and reached Vittoria, escorted by the cavalry of his guard, on the 5th November, where he established himself. He had brought with him out of France

Marshal Soult, who took the command of a corps and moved on Burgos, where he soon overthrew the Spanish army under the Marquis de Belvidere. Napoleon then moved his head-quarters to Burgos, where he arrived incognito on the 11th.

Sir John Moore heard of these events at Salamanca on the 13th, and two nights later he received intelligence that the enemy was at Valladolid within twenty leagues of his head-quarters, while he had no reason to expect any effective co-operation from the Spanish armies which had now been annihilated.

Napoleon heard at Burgos of Moore's advance into Spain, and directed both Soult and Junôt to proceed against him.

Sir John heard on the 28th of the dispersion of the Spanish armies. He had been deceived by the representations of the British ministers at Madrid and Lisbon, and at once resolved to withdraw his army altogether out of Spain, and assemble it on the banks of the Tagus. The British ministers wrote strongly to dissuade him from his determination. Overpowered by entreaties and persuasions, he altered his plans, and on the 21st December moved his whole army to Sahagun, and there established his head-quarters.

Marshal Soult was considerably taken aback by this bold advance of Moore, and resolved to march against him on the 23rd. Moore counted on having twenty-three thousand infantry, two thousand three hundred cavalry, and sixty guns.

As soon as Napoleon heard of Moore's advance, he ordered Soult to retire before him to Burgos, to which city he likewise directed Junôt to advance in all haste, while he himself resolved to quit Madrid on the 18th, and march against the English army in person. On the

1809. 24th, Moore became aware of the danger of his position and gave orders for an immediate retreat, satisfied with having withdrawn the emperor from the capital; on the 28th he reached Benevente. The weather was most inclement, and Napoleon, leading his army through the passes, was so overwhelmed by a snow storm, that a column of infantry actually retreated before it; but he, having recently made a glorious winter campaign in Poland, was not to be beaten by a snow storm in Spanish mountains. Immediately, riding to the front, he formed the chasseurs of the guard into subdivisions on foot the width of the road, who leading their horses, formed a shelter to those who followed. On the 29th December, he approached Benevente. The British cavalry destroyed the bridge leading into Benevente, and had a successful cavalry affair near Villapando. Sir John Moore now ordered the destruction of all stores, and Lord Paget covered the retreat with the cavalry. On the morning of the 29th, between five hundred and six hundred cavalry of the Imperial Guard crossed the river by the fords of the Esla. The pickets, amounting to about two hundred and twenty men, under Lieut.-Colonel Otway,* Major of the 18th Hussars, showed a good face to the enemy. On the 30th, the British general reached Astorga, and continued his retreat next day on Villa Franca. On the 31st, Napoleon came up with his head quarters to Astorga, and then gave up the pursuit to Marshal Soult. He had received information that the Austrians were preparing to take the field, which obliged him to hasten back to Paris. The weather was dreadful; rain, snow, and mud, rendered the roads almost impassable. The British Commander-in-chief was constantly with his rear

* Afterwards Lieut.-General Sir Loftus William Otway.

guard. A curious anecdote is related among the 1809 incidents of Moore's retreat, by the French General Savary, in his memoirs. "We found many English cavalry horses dead in the road, and we observed that they all wanted one foot. We learned afterwards, that the English cavalry soldiers who lost their horses were each obliged to carry a foot to his captain to prove that his horse was dead, otherwise he would be suspected of having sold it."

On the 3rd January, 1809, while Sir John Moore was with the rear-guard, five thousand French came sharply up, and as they now pressed the retreat, Moore ordered a halt at Lugo, where he determined to show a front and give battle to the enemy. Some skirmishing ensued until night came on, when the rear-guard fell back on Lugo. Lugo is a walled town standing on an eminence and surrounded by cultivated inclosures, which offer good cover for marksmen and impede the action of cavalry.

The British halted here on the 6th January, and Soult reached San Juan de Corbo. On the 7th the French opened a cannonade, but postponed their attack till the 9th, as Laborde's division and other reinforcements were coming up. In the night of the 8th-9th the retreat was resumed. The troops, jaded and half-famished, got into complete disorganisation, and were little better than a confused crowd of stragglers. Much baggage was lost, and at one point treasure to the amount of £25,000 was sacrificed by throwing it over a precipice. On the 11th the army reached Corunna, without having left a gun or a colour in possession of the enemy. On nearing Corunna, Sir John saw with alarm that the transports had not arrived, and he had now nothing left but to accept battle in the best position he could select, to check the French, who came up on the morning of the

1809. 12th. The 13th passed in making dispositions on both sides, and the French constructed a battery of twelve guns, which enfiladed the whole British line from right to centre. On a hill a little removed from the town of Corunna a magazine of about four thousand barrels of gunpowder remained, which had been brought from England and deposited there for the Spaniards. Having removed as many barrels as were required, the rest were blown up, with an explosion that shook the ground like an earthquake, to the astonishment of both armies. On the 14th the enemy commenced a cannonade, which was returned by the British Artillery, and he drew off his guns. In the evening of the same day the fleet of transports hove in sight, and preparations were forthwith made for the embarkation of the army. Many thousands of the cavalry horses were necessarily shot on the strand, in order that they might not become a prize to the enemy. Moore prepared for an offensive movement as soon as the time should arrive. About noon of the 16th he was on the ground. At 2 p.m. the enemy opened fire, and the whole French line advanced at once, preceded by clouds of skirmishers. The 4th, 50th, and 42nd defended the right, while the old 95th Rifles were extended amongst the underwood, to check the French skirmishers, whose heavy guns swept the British line with round shot, grape, and canister. The French left having carried the village of Elvina, divided into two parts, one attacking the front, the other the right of Baird's Division, while their right advanced upon Palacio against Hope. The 50th Regiment forced the French back, with great loss, quite beyond the houses of Elvina. The enemy being reinforced, renewed the fight beyond the village, and Elvina became the scene of another contest, when Moore himself charged at the head of the 42nd Highlanders. Later in the day he was struck

by a cannon ball in the left shoulder. Paget's division 1809. drove back the French, but the approach of night prevented any further advance; and Hope's division assailed and regained possession of the village of Palacio.

Thus ended the Battle of Corunna, "which not only gave a glorious termination to a disastrous retreat, but afforded an imperishable proof of the pluck of British soldiers under the most trying and adverse circumstances." They not only repulsed Soult's attack, but carried forward their line considerably beyond the ground occupied before the action. Hope ordered the troops to quit the field by brigades, as if marching home from a field-day; and they passed through the town to the place of embarkation. The entire army was put on board the ships during the night. The rear-guard remained on shore till noon on the 17th, when it embarked without being molested, and the French fired a few harmless shots at the transports as they got under weigh. Some of the ships, however, were afterwards in confusion, cut their cables and ran ashore, where they were set fire to, and the soldiers shifted to other vessels; which was effected without a single casualty.

At twelve o'clock on the night of the battle, the remains of Sir John Moore were removed to the citadel of Corunna; he was merely wrapped in his military cloak and blankets, and buried on the ramparts by a party of the 9th Regiment by torchlight and in silence.

In consequence of fever and the casualties which occurred during this retreat and battle, the 82nd, when it landed at Portsmouth on the 8th February, 1809, did not muster more than two-thirds of the number which had marched out of Oporto. On disembarking, it proceeded to Lewes, in Sussex, and, during April and May, the first battalion received two hundred men from different militia regiments, as well as a draft of two hundred and fifty men from the

1809. second battalion now quartered at Scarborough, so that five months after its return from Spain it consisted of one thousand one hundred rank and file, and was ordered to form part of the army assembled at Portsmouth under Lieut.-General the Earl of Chatham for the Walcheren expedition. It embarked in command of Lieut.-Colonel Grant on the 16th July, and was posted to Major-General Houston's brigade.

About the middle of May, 1809, the Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. James urged the departure of this expedition for the Scheldt. Thirty thousand infantry and eight thousand cavalry were the disposable force. On the 10th June all the troops were ready, but discussions as to the choice of a commander-in-chief delayed their departure. The Earl of Chatham was finally nominated to the command, and Admiral Sir Richard Strachan led the naval squadron. The fleet having first assembled in the Downs, steered for the mouths of the Scheldt. The object of this expedition was to destroy Antwerp, its dockyards, and shipping.

Since the year 1792 the conquest of Belgium had always been a cause of uneasiness. The Scheldt being connected with the interior by a canal, through which timber and other materials could be conveyed all over the world, France would derive every advantage in possessing that river, should she ever make a descent on the coast of England. The political state of Holland was a subordinate question. This English expedition was signalled on the morning of the 29th July, 1809, and anchored to the north of Cadzand and Walcheren. The 82nd Regiment landed at Walcheren on the 2nd August. On the 30th the invasion of the last-named island was effected. On the third day after disembarking the English army found itself four leagues in a direct line

from Antwerp, and could have reached it in a few hours, 1809. for at low water the entrance of the eastern Scheldt or Canal of Bergen-op-Zoom forms a wide ford. Here the Earl of Chatham halted and employed his army to besiege Flushing—a place which would necessarily fall after the taking of Antwerp, and which was useless to him at present. Had he advanced rapidly upon Antwerp he would have found the forts and the defences of the Scheldt unprepared. Napoleon had been deceived as to the destination of these armaments. He believed they were intended for Spain. There is no doubt that at this time the English could have destroyed the French squadron and burned the dockyards. Antwerp and the frontier places only contained weak dépôts of the regiments engaged outside. There was no other army. This delay saved Antwerp, for the French saw their mistake and quickly profited by it. The talent displayed here by the Chef de Bataillon Bernard so pleased the Emperor that he placed him on his personal staff. The French Admiral immediately collected his squadron—one part of which was cruising before Flushing and the other part stationed beyond Batz—and brought them under the walls of the fortress. On the first appearance of the English army the French generals marched on Antwerp and on Cadzand, and were very soon in position to meet the English, should they attempt to force the passage of the Scheldt or attack Antwerp. In a few hours these proceedings were telegraphed to Paris, and orders rapidly returned by the same means. On the 2nd August the French War Minister announced to Napoleon that twenty thousand men, under Rampon, were moving upon Antwerp, where they arrived on the 6th August. The defence of the place itself, and the forts surrounding it, were soon completed, and by the 8th, both the city and

1809. the fleet were secure. By the 14th they had fifty-two thousand men collected in and around Antwerp.

The Earl of Chatham had assembled the greater part of his force to besiege Flushing, while the remaining portion were still on board ship. On the 11th August, ten frigates forced the entrance to the Western Scheldt, and on the 13th, about half past eleven, the land batteries commenced their fire from thirty mortars and ten heavy guns, and Congreve rockets were thrown into the town. At mid-day on the 14th, eight ships and four frigates opened fire on the works, and conflagrations were observed in the interior. On the 15th, at two a.m., the place capitulated, and four thousand men laid down their arms and were taken prisoners to England.

On the investment of Flushing, the brigade of Major-General Houston was ordered to advance left in front, when the 82nd Regiment led, and was engaged on the great road from the moment it passed Middlebourg till within half gunshot of the fortress, and obliged the enemy to leave in their possession two guns and some baggage. Lieutenants Pratt and Read and a few men of the 82nd were wounded on this occasion.

Lord Chatham had more than thirty thousand soldiers and sailors ill or dead. The corps before Flushing suffered fearfully from the terrible fever of the country, which daily spread amongst them with frightful rapidity. More than half the army were in hospital. Napoleon thus wrote:—"I am glad to see the English congregate "in the swamps of Zeeland. If we can only keep them "there, the bad climate and the peculiar fever of the "country will soon destroy their army."

In September, the first division of the army, in which was the 82nd, returned to England, and the regiment was at once sent to its old quarters at Lewes.

CHAPTER IV.

Sir Arthur Wellesley's second appearance in Portugal—Battle of Talavera—Embarks a second time for Flushing—Returns home and embarks for Gibraltar—Expedition to Malaga—The Flank Companies under Lieut.-Colonel Grant—Lieut.-General Colin Campbell's Complimentary Order—Battle of Barrosa—Losses in Action—Lieut.-General Graham's Dispatch—Muster-roll on 24th September, 1811—Defence of Tarifa—Embarks for Portugal—General Campbell's farewell—Joins Lord Wellington's Army—Salamanca—Winter quarters—Half the Men in Hospital—Opening of the year 1813—Battle of Vittoria—Wellington's dispatch—Losses in action—Lord Wellington made a Field-Marshal.

THE Peninsular campaigns had commenced with Roliça 1809. and Vimiera, in 1808; but it was not until Sir Arthur Wellesley's second appearance in Portugal, the following year, that the real struggle took place, and the three great decisive battles of the war were fought—Talavera, Salamanca, and Vittoria. At Talavera the power of Napoleon in the Spanish Peninsula was checked, at Salamanca it was destroyed, and at Vittoria he and his armies were thrust out of Spain.

On the 12th May, 1809, Sir Arthur crossed the Douro, at Oporto, in the face of the French army, and drove them out of Portugal. On the 27th June, at the head of twenty-two thousand British troops and thirty guns, he entered Spain and advanced towards Madrid. A Spanish army, under Cuesta, of thirty thousand men, was to co-operate. Great delay was occasioned by the want of supplies. In Sir Arthur's despatch to Lord Castlereagh at this period, he writes:—"I am not able to follow the enemy as I could wish, having found it impossible to procure even one mule or a cart in Spain. My troops have been in actual want of provisions for

1808. "the last two days. The French can take what they like, and will take it, while we cannot even buy common necessities."

Marshals Jourdan and Victor, with fifty-six thousand French veterans, marched to meet the English army at Talavera. On the 27th July, Sir Arthur narrowly escaped being taken prisoner in an affair of outposts; ten thousand Spaniards broke and fled, but the French were beaten off. They then made an attack on the key of the English position, and succeeded for a moment, until reinforcements arrived and drove them back. In this affair the English lost eight hundred men, and the French one thousand. It was long after dark when the attack was finally repulsed, and at daylight on the 28th it was renewed. There was hand-to-hand fighting. Major-General Rowland Hill* was wounded. But after a severe contest the French withdrew.

The position now occupied by the British had the city of Talavera and the Tagus on the right; a circular hill, strengthened by earthworks, on the left; and a ravine and watercourse in front. The hill was the key of the position, and as Sir Arthur discovered two French columns advancing to it, he ordered cavalry to charge. The late 23rd Light Dragoons and a regiment of German Hussars were despatched on this duty. A chasm in the ground stopped the Germans, while many of the English leaped it, and thus broken fell upon the French infantry; but they were immediately charged by some Polish Lancers, and lost two hundred officers and men. The French obstinately contended for the hill, while a strong body of their infantry crossed the watercourse in front, and attempted to break the English centre. This

* Afterwards Lord Hill.

attack failed, and the Guards impetuously followed the 1809. enemy beyond their lines, where they were in turn charged by the French reserves, and for a moment the English centre was in danger. But Sir Arthur seeing the Guards start in pursuit, and suspecting the consequence, at once brought up the 48th Regiment, which checked the enemy until the Guards could reform, when the French were driven over the ravine, their general mortally wounded, and the battle was won. Night closed upon both armies in their original positions; but at daylight next morning the French commenced a retreat.

The English loss was about five thousand, and included two generals killed and three wounded. The French lost seven thousand killed and wounded, besides seventeen guns.

General Jomini says—"This battle finally established the fame of Marlborough's descendants, which had declined during the last century. It was now acknowledged that the British infantry could hold their own against the best in Europe."

At the end of the battle, the long dry grass with which the field was covered accidentally took fire. "Some hundreds of wounded men, unable to crawl out of reach of the flames, were thus burnt to death."*

The 82nd was represented in this battle by one major, one captain, four sergeants, and sixty rank and file, who had been left sick in Portugal. They formed part of the first battalion of detachments, and lost five rank and file killed and wounded.

Sir Arthur was immediately created Baron Douro and Viscount Wellington of Talavera. He had only nineteen thousand English and Germans and thirty thousand

* Cust's Wars.

1810. useless Spaniards, against fifty thousand French veterans, under two of Napoleon's ablest generals.

In 1810 Napoleon determined to conquer the whole Peninsula, and he increased his armies to three hundred and sixty-six thousand men, of whom eighty-six thousand, under Massena, were intended for the conquest of Portugal.

When the 82nd returned to England with the first division of the army, after Walcheren, it was sent to its old quarters—Lewes, in Sussex—about the middle of September, 1809, where it had scarcely been a month before it was ordered to re-embark every man fit for duty to Flushing; and consequently, two hundred rank and file, under Major King, proceeded a second time to Walcheren, where they remained until that island was finally evacuated.

In December, 1809, the second battalion marched from Scarborough to Hull.

In February, 1810, although the first battalion was still suffering from the effects of the Walcheren fever, and was in a state little better than convalescent, it received orders to embark for Gibraltar, where it arrived on the 31st March.

In April, 1810, the second battalion moved from Hull to Tynemouth.

On the 13th October, 1810, the first battalion embarked in the Spanish hulk "El Vincendas," to join an expedition against Malaga, under command of Major-General Lord Blayney; and on the 15th, when off Cape Frangerola, H.M.S. "Topaz" signalled from in shore that Lord Blaney "had landed on the 14th, and was in want of immediate assistance." Seven boats from H.M.S. "Rodney" were sent to the hulk, and conveyed to the shore about eighty rank and file of the flank companies of the 82nd, with Lieut.-Colonel Grant. On their land-

ing it was found that Lord Blaney and the guns had 1810. fallen into the hands of the enemy, and that the army had retreated to the shore. Lieut.-Colonel Grant—being unable to rally the retreating troops—took up a position which kept the enemy in check until about four p.m., when the embarkation was effected. The remainder of the battalion, being at least twelve miles from the shore, could not be landed for want of boats.

On this occasion Lieutenant Read was wounded.

On the return of the battalion to Gibraltar the Lieut.-General addressed the following to Lieut.-Colonel Grant:—

“Gibraltar, October 28th, 1810.

“Had it not been for the steadiness of the few of the “82nd under your orders, together with the able assistance of H. M. S. ‘Rodney,’ who covered the retreat, the “embarkation could not have been effected; for which “I beg you to accept my warmest acknowledgments.

“COLIN CAMPBELL,

“Lieut.-General.”

The flank companies of the 82nd formed a part of Lieut.-Colonel Brown’s* flank battalion at the battle of Barrosa, and received their full share of Lieut.-General Graham’s praise for their conduct in this action, where they suffered considerably, having had five rank and file killed, and Captain Stewart, Lieutenant McKay, two sergeants, and eighty men wounded.

Towards the close of February, 1811, an expedition was organized to attack the rear of the French army under Marshal Victor, blockading Cadiz. Seven thousand Spanish troops, under General La Pena, and a British force of three thousand under Lieut.-General Graham,

* Lieut.-Colonel John Frederick Brown, Major of the 28th Regiment.

1811. afterwards Lord Lynedoch, were embarked at Cadiz and disembarked at Algesiras. They then marched to Tarifa, and moved thence on the 28th. On the 5th March the allied army, after marching sixteen hours, arrived on the low ridge of Barrosa, four miles south of the Santi Petri River. The Spaniards were to attack the rear and left flank of the enemy's lines, while Graham was ordered to a position half way between Barrosa and the Santi Petri River. Expecting that the Spanish General would have left a division to defend the hill, the baggage of the English army remained there under a guard composed of the flank companies of the 9th and 82nd Regiments, in command of Lieut.-Colonel Brown, 28th Foot; and Graham's astonishment was extreme, when he discovered that the hill was almost unoccupied. The French Marshal saw the mistake also, and sent the whole of his disposable force, viz., two divisions and five hundred horse, to seize the heights. A retreat would have endangered the whole of the allied army, and an immediate attack was determined on. The right wing of the English, in which were now the 82nd flank companies, proceeded to charge Rufin's division on the hill, and were successful. The contest was sanguinary, but the undaunted perseverance of the brigade of Guards and of Lieut.-Colonel Brown's battalion, as well as of other detachments, overcame the French, and soon drove them down the hill in confusion, leaving two guns behind them. In less than an hour and a half the enemy was in full retreat, leaving an eagle, six guns, two wounded generals, and many killed and wounded on the field. The French numbered eight thousand, and their loss was three thousand. The allies lost one thousand two hundred and forty-three killed and wounded. Though the battle of Barrosa was amongst the minor actions, and had no important consequences,

inasmuch as the blockade of Cadiz was not interrupted, 1811. yet in no instance during the war was British valour more conspicuous. Lieut.-General Graham's despatch thus alludes to the gallantry of that portion of the force in which the 82nd was brigaded:—

“The enemy, confident of success, met General Dilkes on the ascent of the hill, and the contest was sanguinary; but the undaunted perseverance of the brigade of Guards, and of Lieut.-Colonel Brown's battalion, and of Lieut.-Colonel Norcott's and Major Acheson's detachments, overcame every obstacle, and General Rufin's division was driven from the heights in confusion, leaving two pieces of cannon. No expressions of mine could do justice to the conduct of the troops throughout. Nothing less than the almost unparalleled exertions of every officer, the invincible bravery of every soldier, and the most determined devotion to the honour of His Majesty's arms in all, could have achieved this brilliant success, against such a formidable enemy so posted.”

The brigade of Guards, the 28th Regiment, to which Lieut.-Colonel Brown belonged, the 67th and 87th, and the Rifle Brigade, have all the word “Barrosa” on their colours and appointments; but the 82nd, and other corps merely represented by detachments, have not received the distinction, though the flank companies of the 25th and 40th Regiments have gained the word “Egypt,” and those of the 61st the word “Peninsula”; and nothing can be stronger than the General's expression of his satisfaction at the conduct of the various detachments engaged in this battle.

In September, 1811, the first battalion was increased by drafts from the second battalion, now stationed in Guernsey, to which island it had moved in June from Tynemouth. The strength of the first battalion on the

1811. 24th September, 1811, was forty-one officers, fifty-nine sergeants, twenty-one drummers, and one thousand one hundred and fifty rank and file.

Tarifa. Four companies formed part of the garrison of Tarifa during the siege of that place. Tarifa was an ancient town in the Straits of Gibraltar. It was surrounded by an old wall, without ditch or outworks, and its situation completely checked the coast traffic, by which the French army besieging Cadiz might obtain supplies, and the British general ordered it to be occupied by a small English garrison. Marshal Soult determined to take it from the allies, and directed Victor to drive the English out. Victor at once invested Tarifa with ten thousand men, and a breach was made in the old wall. Colonel Skerrett, who was in command, reported that on the evening of the 31st December, 1811, a strong French column was seen rapidly advancing to the breach, and preparations were forthwith made to receive them. In less than an hour victory was declared for the defenders, and the French column made a precipitate retreat. From that time the enemy kept up a partial fire, which widened the breach, and on the morning of January 5th, 1812, he was again seen advancing to the attack.

Colonel Skerrett wrote thus:—"The utmost effort of the French has been frustrated by one thousand eight hundred British and Spanish troops, with only the defence of a paltry wall; and an army of ten thousand men, conducted by a marshal of France, retreated from them silently in the night, after having been repulsed and defeated, leaving behind all their artillery and stores, collected at great expense and by immense exertions."

On the 9th June, 1812, the first battalion embarked at Gibraltar for Portugal, when Lieut.-General Colin Campbell issued the following order:—"The first bat-

“talion of the 82nd Regiment will embark this day and 1812.
“proceed on its voyage to Lisbon.

“The Lièut.-General feels great regret at parting with
“a corps which has on all occasions distinguished itself,
“as well in the field as in garrison. The memorable
“battle of Barrosa, and the gallant defence of Tarifa,
“bear ample testimony to the bravery and spirit possessed
“by this fine corps, and which is equally distinguished
“for its discipline. His Excellency will not fail to mark
“his approbation in the strongest manner to General the
“Earl of Wellington, under whose command the first
“battalion of the 82nd Regiment is destined to serve.”

After a protracted passage the regiment landed at Lisbon, and marched immediately to join the army at Cuellar, in Spain, nearly five hundred miles, where it arrived on the 5th August, and was posted to the fourth division, with which it continued until the end of the year, when the army retired into winter quarters.

In August of this year the Marquis of Wellington had reached Madrid after defeating the French at Salamanca, and he then undertook the siege of Burgos with the main body of his army. But Napoleon having suddenly concentrated his two armies, under Marshals Soult and Suchet, to raise the siege and to attack the troops in position on the Tagus, thus menacing the communications of the British army, the Allies were forced to abandon Madrid, quit the vicinity of Burgos, and retire towards Ciudad Rodrigo. From the want of food and the inclemency of the weather the troops suffered extremely; and on reaching the frontiers of Portugal, in November, the 82nd were sent to winter quarters, suffering from fever and diarrhoea to such an extent that nearly half the regiment was in hospital. This susceptibility to disease had probably its origin in the Walcheren expedition, and the fever which long continued to hang about the

1812. corps—six hundred cases of this malady having occurred while stationed at Gibraltar. During this winter the 82nd were in the cantonment of Santa Marinha, and lost two hundred and thirty men.

On the 29th December, a draft of five sergeants and ninety-seven rank and file joined from the second battalion, now stationed at Alderney, to which island it had moved in the month of May.

1813. At the opening of the year 1813, the English had, including the Indian army and the militia at home and some foreign troops in her pay, a grand total of nine hundred and forty-nine thousand men under arms. The Marquis of Wellington had withdrawn for the winter to northern Portugal, while the French occupied central and eastern Spain.

In the month of May, 1813, Wellington's nominal force was two hundred thousand men, though only about half this number were fit to take the field. His principal army, composed of English and Portuguese, mustered about seventy-five thousand, of whom forty-four thousand were English.

On the 22nd May, 1813, he began his march, and crossed the stream which divides Portugal from Spain, exclaiming "Good-bye to Portugal."

The French, occupying the centre of Spain and defending the capital, were ready to fight; but Wellington, by continually threatening to turn their right flank and thus seize upon their communications, forced them back from Madrid to Burgos, and from Burgos to Vittoria, where King Joseph Bonaparte determined to fight for his kingdom; and into this place was poured all the artillery and baggage and stores, the king's valuables, the archives and papers of state, and a large amount of treasure, which had been in Madrid, Valladolid, and Burgos, and belonged to several different armies.

Vittoria is only twenty-six miles from Irun, on the ^{1813.} French frontier. About the 15th June, 1813, King ^{Vittoria.} Joseph found his army, reckoning from sixty thousand to seventy thousand men, assembled round Vittoria. Wellington, having left his sixth division behind, had now with him sixty thousand English and Portuguese, besides some Spanish troops. On the 21st June, the allied army attacked the enemy's position in front of Vittoria, which was approached by various mountain passes leading into the "basin of Vittoria," through which runs the river Zadora. The heights of Puebla formed the enemy's left, extending thence across the valley of Zadora. His centre occupied a height also commanding the valley, and his right was posted in Vittoria itself and on the passages of the river in its neighbourhood. Graham, with twenty thousand men, formed the left of the Allies; Hill, with an equal force, formed the right; and Wellington in person took the centre, intending to cross the Zadora and march direct upon Vittoria.

The 82nd was now in the first brigade of the seventh, or Lord Dalhousie's, division, belonging to Hill's corps, on the right; and for its conduct in this splendid victory was one of those particularly mentioned by the Marquis of Wellington in these terms:—"Major-General the "Honourable Sir Charles Colville's brigade of the third "division was seriously attacked on its advance by a "very superior force, well formed, which it drove in, "supported by Major-General Inglis's brigade of the "seventh division, commanded by Colonel Grant of the "82nd. These officers, and the troops under their command, distinguished themselves."

Major King commanded the regiment while Colonel Grant commanded the brigade, and they both received a

1813. gold medal commemorative of the victory. The total loss of the British at Vittoria was one lieut.-colonel, six captains, ten lieutenants, four ensigns, one staff, fifteen serjeants, four drummers, four hundred and sixty rank and file, and ninety-two horses, *killed*. One general-staff, seven lieut.-colonels, five majors, forty captains, eighty-seven lieutenants, twenty-two ensigns, five staff, one hundred and twenty-three serjeants, thirteen drummers, two thousand five hundred and four rank and file, and sixty-eight horses, *wounded*. The loss of the 82nd was Lieutenant Carroll and five rank and file *killed*. Lieut.-Colonel Grant, Lieutenants Davies, Derinzy, and Agnew, two sergeants, and thirty-four rank and file, *wounded*, and the regiment bears "Vittoria" on its colour and appointments.

For this victory, which drove the king and his army, in twenty-four hours, out of Spain, losing all their baggage, equipages and stores, artillery, treasure and papers, "so that no man could prove even how much pay was due to him," Lord Wellington was made a field-marshal. Having received Marshal Jourdan's bâton, he sent it to the Prince Regent, who quickly returned him an English one in exchange. The allies lost upwards of five thousand men. The French loss in men was never ascertained, but they left "one hundred and fifty-one pieces of artillery, four hundred and fifteen wagons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, treasure, &c., and a considerable number of prisoners."*

The soldiers of the army got amongst them about a million sterling in money, besides rich vestures, gold and silver plate, pictures and jewels.

* Wellington's Despatches.

CHAPTER V.

Pursuit of the French after Vittoria—Position in the Pyrenees—Pampeluna and San Sebastian—Combat of Maya—Losses in Action—Major Wm. Fitzgerald and Colonel Grant—Lord Wellington's despatch—Battle of Sauroren—Losses in Action—Combat of Vera—Losses in Action—Colonel Grant decorated—Fall of San Sebastian—Nivelle—Orthes—Embarks for North America, Niagara, &c.—Returns home and joins the Army occupying Paris.

THE 82nd was subsequently engaged in all the 1813.
 operations in the Pyrenees from the 25th July to 31st ^{The Battles}
 August, 1813, and for its gallantry on these occasions ^{of the} Pyrenees.
 had the good fortune to be again particularly noticed by
 the Commander of the forces.

The French armies vanquished at Vittoria had retreated towards the Pyrenees by the Pampeluna Road, and the British at once followed in pursuit. Wellington's design was to invade France, and this could not be prudently undertaken without the previous capture of San Sebastian and Pampeluna. The former was therefore besieged and the latter blockaded. The allied armies were posted in the passes of the mountains to cover these two sieges. The seventh division, in which was the 82nd, occupied the heights of Santa Barbara, the town of Vera, and the Puerto de Echellar, and kept open the communication with the valley of Baztan, occupied by two divisions under Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill. The English army, numbering eighty-two thousand men, extended from the mouth of the Bidassoa River on the left, to Roncesvalles, the crest of the principal chain of mountains on the right. The

1813. French army, under Marshal Soult, numbered seventy-seven thousand five hundred men. Their right was on the mountains overlooking the town of Vera, from the side of France, their left was at St. Jean Pied de Port, and their centre was on the heights between these two extremities, while their reserve guarded the Bidassoa from its mouth to Irun. The extent of the position varied from forty to sixty miles. The fortresses of Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, San Sebastian, and Pampeluna, were all in possession of the French. The mountains were intersected by rocky precipices and passes, torrents and dense forests, forming, apparently, a wilderness where regular warfare would be impossible. The principal range of the Pyrenees separated Pampeluna on the Spanish side from San Sebastian and the other two fortresses on the French side. So that the English forces besieging Pampeluna and San Sebastian were cut off from one another. Wellington's occupation of the mountains supported both the besieging armies, and he was obliged to remain on the defensive until the enemy should make a decided attack on one or other of his flanks.

Soult's plan was to operate from St. Jean Pied de Port and attack the allied right, and so force his way to relieve Pampeluna, but he formed two bridges over the Bidassoa near Irun, on the other flank, to induce a belief that he meant to relieve San Sebastian.

1st Battle.
Combat of
Maya.

On the 25th July, two divisions of the enemy's centre attacked Hill's position in the Puerto de Maya, at the head of the valley of Baztan. The 82nd being part of the force holding these heights, was under the immediate orders of Lieut.-General Stewart, commanding the second division. Major William Fitzgerald, of the 82nd, was detached with a small force, composed of a

part of his own regiment and a part of the gallant 71st, 1813. to occupy and hold a rocky ridge over Atchiola which commanded the approach on that side.

Count d'Erlon advanced to the attack with thirteen thousand men, and the intrepidity with which his assault was met, and the bravery with which every inch of ground was disputed, called forth the following gratifying notice from the lieut.-general:—

“I cannot too warmly praise the conduct of Major Fitzgerald, and that of his brave detachment. They maintained the position to the last, and were compelled from the want of ammunition to impede the enemy’s occupation of the rock by hurling stones at them. I feel it my duty to recommend to your attention and favourable report to the Commander of the forces, the conduct and spirit of Colonel Grant and of his brave corps, the 82nd Regiment; also the whole of the first brigade (composed of the 50th, 71st, and 92nd), than which his Majesty’s army possesses not men of more approved discipline and courage. The wounds of him and every commanding officer in that brigade were attended with circumstances of peculiar honour to each of them, and to those under their orders.”

The struggle was desperate, but by the opportune arrival of a brigade of the seventh division from Echellar under Major-General Barnes, the British troops still held their ground at nightfall. The 82nd properly belonged to Inglis’s brigade, in which were also the 51st and 68th, but when General Stewart reached the field of battle, “he called down the 82nd from the mountain top and sent for aid to the seventh division. He was wounded but fought stoutly, for he was a gallant man. He was just going to abandon the mountain, when a brigade of the seventh division, led by General Barnes,

1812. "arrived from Echellar, and charging, drove the French back to the Col de Maya."*

The Marquis of Wellington's despatch to Earl Bathurst, thus describes the affair:—

San Estevan, August 1st, 1813.

"Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority of numbers, they acquired but little advantage over these brave troops, during the seven hours they were engaged. All the regiments charged with the bayonet; the conduct of the 82nd Regiment, which moved up with Major-General Barnes's Brigade (consisting of the 50th, 71st, and 92nd) is particularly reported. It is impossible that I can extol too highly the conduct of Major-General Barnes and these brave troops, which was the admiration of all who were witnesses of it."

The loss of the 82nd in this combat of Maya was one sergeant and seven rank and file *killed*; Colonel Grant, Captains Firman and Marshall, Ensign Lacy, seven sergeants, and sixty rank and file, *wounded*.

On the 27th July a battle was fought, in which the seventh division was not engaged. "On the 29th the armies rested in position without firing a shot; but the wandering divisions on both sides were now entering the line."*

Marshal Soult, being unable to remain at such a distance from his supplies, resolved to place himself closer to his reserves, by which movement he expected to relieve San Sebastian entirely, the more so, as he thought his recent operations had detached from the force besieging that fortress a considerable number of troops. He therefore ordered his divisions to withdraw

* Napier's Peninsular War.

secretly from their left, and concentrate on their right upon Lizasso early on the morning of the 30th. In the night he had heard from deserters that Lizasso was to be attacked by three British divisions on the 30th.

"The same soldiers, on both sides, who had so strenuously combated at Maya on the 25th were again opposed in fight."*

On the night of the 29th and 30th the French had occupied in strength the crest of the mountain on the British left of the valley of the Lanz, and Lord Wellington determined to attack the position.

2nd Battle.
Battle of
Sauroren,
30th July,
1813.

The seventh division swept over the hills beyond the Lanz River upon the right.

Hill was so posted behind Lizasso with ten thousand men as to cover the two roads leading from that place to the main road of communication between San Sebastian and Pampeluna.

Byng's brigade and the sixth division were combined to assault the village of Sauroren. These movements began at daylight. Major-General Inglis, with only five hundred men of the seventh division, broke two French regiments, and drove them into the valley. The French division opposed to him was amazed and disordered by this sudden fall of five hundred men from the top of the mountain into their midst. The village and bridge of Sauroren were covered with smoke, and tumult filled the valley, and the French divisions were entirely broken. The allies lost 1,900 men; on the French side the loss was enormous.

Wellington had ordered the Earl of Dalhousie, commanding the 7th division, to possess himself of the top of the mountain in his front, by which the enemy's right

* Napier's "Peninsular War."

1813. would be turned : and the spirited attack made by Inglis's brigade was the consequence. The 82nd took a prominent part in this attack, and obliged the enemy to abandon a position described by his Lordship as " one of " the strongest and most difficult of access that he had " yet seen occupied by troops."

The loss of the 82nd in this battle was nine rank and file *killed*; Colonel Grant, Major Fitz Gerald, Lieutenants Mackay, Boyde, Wood, and Mason (all severely), and Lieutenant and Adjutant Holdsworth (slightly) *wounded*; ten sergeants and sixty-nine rank and file *wounded*.

With regard to this action, Napier writes thus—
" Yet neither Picton's advance, nor Cole's joint attack, " nor Byng's assault on Sauroren, would have seriously " damaged the French, without the sudden and complete " success of Inglis beyond the Lanz. The key of the " defence was in the ridge beyond the Lanz; and instead " of two regiments, Clausel should have placed two " divisions there."

Wellington drove the French before him beyond the Pass of Echellar, and finally fought two more battles, on the 1st and 2nd August. The two armies then rested quiet in their respective positions, after nine days of continued movement and ten serious actions. The Allies had lost seven thousand three hundred officers and soldiers killed and wounded or prisoners. Wellington now occupied his old positions from the pass of Roncesvalles to the mouth of the Bidassoa, and having little to fear from a renewed attack on Pampeluna, was wholly bent on the siege of San Sebastian.

While the siege was going on there was every reason to believe that the French would make an attempt to relieve the fortress, and Inglis's brigade, in which was the 82nd, moved up on the 30th August to attack the

Combat of
Vera, or
3rd Battle,
Aug. 31st,
1813.

enemy at the camp of Uroque, on the opposite side of the Bidassoa, where the greater part of his force had been drawn together. Marshal Soult designed to fight a battle with the covering force at daybreak on the 30th, but his preparations being incomplete he deferred it until the 31st; and, to gain possession of the high road to St. Sebastian, he must of necessity win the heights of San Marcial, now occupied by six thousand Spaniards.

A Portuguese brigade was posted on the heights of Vera and the slopes of the mountain. The British brigades were stationed higher up, under the convent of St. Antonio, where they commanded the intersection of the roads leading from Vera and Lesaca.

Before daylight on the morning of the 31st the enemy crossed the Bidassoa by fords with a very large force, with which he made a most desperate attack along the whole front on the heights of San Marcial, and the Spanish troops drove him back in most gallant style.

About the same time he also crossed the river in another place by fords below Salin, with three divisions of infantry, and attacked the Portuguese brigade there stationed.

Major-General Inglis's brigade was ordered up to support the Portuguese, and the Earl of Dalhousie supported Inglis with the whole of the seventh division. It was found impossible to maintain the heights between Lesaca and the Bidassoa, and they withdrew to those in front of the convent of St. Antonio, which was maintained. In this movement they were covered by the 51st and 68th Regiments. The enemy, unable to force the position, and finding his situation on the left becoming critical, retired during the night.

In these operations, by which the enemy attempted a second time to prevent the establishment of the Allies upon the frontiers of France, he was defeated.

1813. The loss of the 82nd in killed and wounded in this action was—Lieutenant Wilstead and four rank and file *killed*, Lieutenant Donellan and five sergeants and fifty-four rank and file *wounded*. Inglis lost two hundred and seventy men and twenty-two officers out of his brigade alone.

The total loss sustained by the regiment in the three days' fighting was—one lieutenant-colonel, one major, two captains, eight subalterns, twenty-three sergeants, and two hundred and four rank and file, including *killed and wounded*.

Colonel Grant was decorated with a clasp for these actions, and the regiment bears on its colours and appointments "Pyrenees."

A detachment of ten sergeants and two hundred rank and file joined from the second battalion, twenty-four hours previous to the last action, in which they were engaged and showed uncommon spirit.

Sebastian
fell, 8th
Sept., 1813.

After a siege extending over sixty-three days of open trenches, and after three furious assaults, the fortress and town of St. Sebastian fell on the 8th September, and the Spanish flag was hoisted under a salute of twenty-one guns. Napier says, "A thunder-storm coming down from the mountains immediately after the place was carried added to the confusion of the fight. This storm seemed a signal from hell for the perpetration of villany which would have ashamed the most ferocious barbarians of antiquity. The direst, the most revolting cruelty was added to the catalogue of crimes. One atrocity, of which a girl of seventeen was the victim, staggers the mind by its enormous, incredible, indescribable barbarity, and though many officers exerted themselves to preserve order, and many men were well conducted, the rapine and violence commenced by villains spread,

“ the camp followers soon crowded into the place, and 1813.
“ the disorder continued until the flames, following the
“ steps of the plunderer, put an end to his ferocity by
“ destroying the whole town.”

The fall of San Sebastian had given Wellington a new port and point of support, and it seemed certain therefore that he would immediately invade France.

The country beyond the Bidassoa was sterile, and it would be difficult for him to feed his army there in winter. Soult's position at Bayonne and St. Jean Pied-de-Port was strong, his troops still numerous, and no serious invasion could be made until one or both were taken or blockaded.

On the 10th November, 1813, ninety thousand men of all arms, of whom seventy-four thousand were Anglo-Portuguese, and ninety-five guns, were brought into action with inconceivable vigour. Wellington, seeing that the right of Soult's line could not well be forced, designed to hold it in check, while he forced the centre and left and pushed down the Nivelle to San Pé.

The seventh division was now a part of Beresford's force, and was posted on the slopes of the Great Rhune Mountain. The weakest point of Soult's line was the opening between this mountain and the Nivelle. This space was the most open, and the least fortified, and the Nivelle was fordable above the bridge of Amotz.

The seventh division was to storm the Grenada redoubt and assail the enemy's position, by way of the village of Sarre. The troops advanced with scaling-ladders and the skirmishers got into the rear of the work, whereupon the French fled, and the division carried the village of Sarre. After the fall of the redoubt the French endeavoured to defend the heights of Sarre, but the fourth and seventh divisions, with the

1813. 94th Regiment, detached from the third division, pushed towards the bridge of Amotz, and the French fearing to be cut off from San Pé fell back in disorder from Sarre, closely pursued by the fourth and seventh divisions, until they stood firm in the redoubt Louis XIV. and were again assailed in front, when the redoubt was carried and the garrison bayoneted.

The French were now flying in disorder along the road to San Pé, but they made a final stand at the Signal redoubt. A portion of the seventh division here broke the 31st French Regiment,* which attempted to charge them, and the route was complete. The French fled to the different bridges over the Nivelle, and took post on some heights immediately above San Pé. Wellington then disposed of his divisions to force the passage of the Nivelle, and crossed himself with the third and seventh divisions and drove the enemy from his new position, in which Inglis was wounded and the regiments of his brigade handled very roughly. The enemy quitted all his works during the night, destroying the bridges in the lower Nivelle, and retired again during the night of the 11th into an entrenched camp in front of Bayonne.

During these operations the 82nd took part with the 51st and 68th in driving the enemy from the heights of San Pé, for which service the 51st and 68th alone were particularly mentioned in Lord Wellington's dispatches to Earl Bathurst, dated San Pé, 13th November, 1813, thus:—"I likewise particularly observed the gallant conduct of the 51st and 68th Regiments, in Major-General Inglis's brigade, in the attack on the heights

* A French regiment consisted of three battalions, equal to a British Brigade.

"above San Pé on the afternoon of the 10th." This 1813. would appear to have arisen from a mistake in the report of the assistant adjutant-general attached to the division, who, in answer to a question as to what corps it was carrying the heights so gallantly, mentioned the above-named regiments, when it was, in fact, the 82nd that bore the brunt of the affair, after the other two regiments of the brigade, being very weak, had been checked.

The 82nd lost on this day nine rank and file *killed*. Captain Marshall, Lieutenants Mortimer, Mason, Cuthbert, and Ensigns Sydserf and Whittaker, six sergeants, and sixty-eight rank and file *wounded*.

After the operations of the 10th November, the weather for some days was so wet and the roads so bad that all movements were prevented, and it was not till the 8th of December that Lord Wellington was able to move the troops from their cantonments and follow the enemy to Bayonne. A series of operations then ensued on both sides, connected with the passage of the Nive, in which the seventh division was not actively engaged.

After these operations the allied army remained inactive on account of the severity of the weather; and it was not till the middle of February, 1814, that the troops were again put in motion.

On the 23rd February, 1814, the brigade to which 1814. the 82nd was attached dislodged the enemy from a *tête-de-pont* at the fortified post of Oyergave, on the left of the Gave-de-pau, and obliged him to retire within the *tête-de-pont* of Peyrehorade. The 82nd suffered on this occasion a comparatively trifling loss—having but one officer, Captain Carew, and two rank and file *wounded*. The whole army having passed the Gave d'Oleron moved towards Orthez, and within four miles of that city confronted Soult's army, when a decisive battle was

1814. fought, in which the 82nd again bore a conspicuous part.

Orthez,
27th Feb.,
1814.

The French army, having destroyed all the bridges, assembled near the town of Orthez, on the 25th February, 1814. A general attack was then ordered, which succeeded after a vigorous resistance. The 82nd was still in the seventh division, under Field Marshal Sir William Beresford, but the immediate command of the division was with Major-General Walker. The Marshal crossed the Gave-de-Pau on the 25th, below the junction of the Gave d'Oleron, and on the morning of the 26th moved along the high road from Peyrehorade towards Orthez. The other divisions crossed at daylight on the 27th. Beresford received Lord Wellington's orders to attack the enemy's right on the heights, on the high road to Dax. The course of these heights retired his centre and gave extraordinary strength to the flanks. Beresford carried the village of St. Boe's, after an obstinate resistance; but the ground was so narrow that the troops could not deploy to attack the heights, and it was found impossible to turn the right. An attack was then made on the left, led by the 52nd, which succeeded in dislodging the enemy and forcing him to retreat in great confusion, leaving open the direct road towards Bordeaux.

The allied army passed the Adour on the 1st March, and were "in possession of all the great communications across the river, after having beaten the enemy and taken their magazines. All the troops distinguished themselves—the seventh division, under Major-General Walker, in the various operations and attacks during the enemy's retreat." *

* Lord Wellington's "Despatches."

The 82nd lost in this action, Lieut.-Colonel Conyers, 1814. *wounded severely*; Lieutenant Drummond, and thirty rank and file, *wounded*.

Lieut.-Colonel Conyers, and Major Vincent, who succeeded to the command towards the end of the action, were granted a medal commemorative of the victory, and the regiment received permission to bear "Orthez" on its colours and appointments.

This was the last occasion on which the 82nd met the enemy in France, as the seventh division immediately afterwards took possession of Bordeaux. Here the first battalion received a draft of five sergeants and one hundred and twenty-nine rank and file, from the second battalion in Alderney.

On the 3rd May, 1814, the regiment embarked for North America at Pouillac, near Bordeaux, and after a fine passage arrived at Quebec, on the 25th June, whence it proceeded immediately up the country to Fort Erie, and there joined the right division of the army on the Niagara frontier.

American War.

On the 18th June, 1812, an Act was passed by the American Congress, declaring the actual existence of war between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America. By a late militia law of Canada a draft of two thousand men was to be made from the militia of the province for three months, in order to be trained and disciplined. The campaign against Canada commenced early in July, and a considerable force was assembled in the neighbourhood of Niagara. On the 13th October the British position at Queenstown Heights, on the Niagara river, was attacked. Major-General Brock hastened to the spot with rein-

forcements, and was unfortunately killed in the act of cheering on his men. Major-General Sheaffe, the next in command, brought up fresh troops, and after a sharp contest defeated the Americans.

Notwithstanding repeated failures the American Government persisted in its purpose of invading Canada, but no operations of consequence were undertaken during the remainder of the year.

On the 30th March, 1813, a public notification was issued by the Prince Regent that measures had been taken for blockading the ports and harbours of New York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and the River Mississippi, as well as the Chesapeake and Delaware rivers. On the 22nd February the Americans at Ogdensburgh had been attacked by a force from Prescott, and the place was carried; but on the 27th April, York (now Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario, was captured by the enemy. On the 27th May, Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara river, was taken by a powerful force, and though very gallantly opposed by Colonel Vincent, the superiority of the enemy's numbers obliged the British commander to evacuate the place and retire towards the head of Lake Ontario. The American army then pushed on towards Queenstown, and with ten thousand men became complete masters of the Niagara frontier. Before the year closed, however, the British surprised and captured Fort Niagara, taking twenty-seven pieces of ordnance and about three thousand stand of arms, with clothing, camp equipage, &c.; and the Americans, having so far failed in their invasion of the Provinces, were obliged to retire into winter quarters within their own territory.

A large American force, computed at six thousand men, under Major-General Brown, crossed the Niagara river on

the 3rd July, 1814, and advanced into Canada, driving before them the British piquets at Fort Erie. They then proceeded to the lines of Chippewa, when Major-General Riall went out to meet them, with one thousand five hundred regular troops, besides militia and Indians, but the British were forced to retreat to a position near Fort Niagara.

On the 25th July an action was fought at Lundy's Lane, near the Falls of Niagara, by General Drummond. This action continued from six o'clock in the evening to nine. The efforts of the enemy were renewed till midnight, when he gave up the contest and retired to Fort Erie.

The arrival of succours from Lord Wellington's army in the Peninsula and this defeat were timely events. General Drummond opened a battery, on the 13th August, against Fort Erie, and assaulted it on the 15th before daylight at two different points. Both assaults unfortunately failed, owing to the explosion of a magazine, by which all the men who had entered the place were dreadfully mangled. The attack was then abandoned, and the general retired to his battery, with a loss of nine hundred and sixty-two officers and men. Immediately after this repulse the 82nd Regiment joined his division. Sir George Prevost, in a despatch to Earl Bathurst, dated Montreal, 27th August, 1814, writes, "By ac- 1814. counts from Lieut.-General Drummond, to the 18th instant, I find he has since the 15th been joined by the 82nd Regiment."

On the 25th August the enemy made a sortie from Fort Erie, which was repulsed, when the 82nd were for the first time engaged and lost four rank and file *killed*, one rank and file *wounded*, besides several men hit by buckshot, whose names were not included in the returns.

1814. On the 17th September the British batteries were again attacked by the enemy from Fort Erie, with a large proportion of his force, but he was again repulsed with great loss by the intrepid bravery of General Drummond's division, which is thus described in Major-General Watteville's despatch :—

" Camp before Fort Erie,

" September 19, 1814.

" The enemy attacked our position on the 17th, in the
" afternoon, under cover of a heavy fire of his artillery
" from Fort Erie, and, much favoured by the nature of
" the ground and the rain falling in torrents, he suc-
" ceeded in turning the right of our line of piquets
" unperceived, and with a very considerable force at-
" tacked both the piquets and supports in flank and rear.
" At the same time another column attacked in front the
" piquet between No. 2 and No. 3 Batteries, and though
" delayed considerably by the obstinate resistance made
" by the piquets under every possible disadvantage, he
" at last succeeded in getting possession of both the
" batteries. As soon as the alarm was given the first
" brigade, composed of the Royal Scots, the 82nd and
" 89th Regiments, under Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, received
" orders to march forward, the 6th Regiment remaining
" in reserve under Lieut.-Colonel Campbell. The Royals
" and 89th engaged the enemy on the right of No. 3
" Battery, and checked his further progress. The 82nd
" and three companies of the 6th were detached to
" the left to support Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries, the enemy
" having at that time possession of No. 2 Battery,
" and still pushing forward. Seven companies of the
" 82nd, under Major Proctor, and three companies of
" the 6th, under Major Taylor, immediately charged him

“ with the most intrepid bravery, driving him back across 1814.
“ our intrenchments and also from No. 2 Battery.”

Lieut.-General Drummond also bears witness to the dash and gallantry of the 82nd, in these words :—“ The charge made by the 82nd Regiment, under Major Proctor, and detachment of the 6th, under Major Taylor, led to the recovery of the Battery No. 2, and very much decided the precipitate retrograde movement made by the enemy from the different points of our position of which he had gained short possession.”

The enemy being thus repulsed at every point, was forced to retire with precipitation to his works, and by five o'clock the line of piquets was re-established as it had been previous to the attack. The British loss on this occasion was some six hundred in killed, wounded, and missing, while the 82nd alone lost Captain Wright and Ensign Langford, two sergeants, three corporals, and six men *killed*; Captain Marshall, Lieutenants Pigot, Latham, Mason, Harman, and seven men *wounded*.

By the 24th September the troops had taken up their cantonments behind French Creek, and were in comfortable winter quarters.

The commissioners of the contending powers had 1815. been actively engaged in Europe in negotiations for the restoration of peace, and a treaty was signed at Ghent, on the 24th December, between His Majesty and the United States of America.

In the month of January, 1815, the first battalion received five sergeants and one hundred and twenty rank and file from the second battalion. On the 16th June the first battalion left the Niagara frontier, on its way to the Lower Province, and embarked on the 28th June, at Quebec, for England. It landed at Portsmouth, and three days afterwards proceeded to Ostend.

1815. The Establishment was now reduced by an order from the War Office, dated 3rd April, 1815, to fifty sergeants and one thousand rank and file. On the 9th August the regiment landed at Ostend, and marched to join the Duke of Wellington in Paris, where it arrived in twenty-five days, and encamped on the plains of St. Denis.

On the 15th September it received a draft of two sergeants and one hundred and nine men from the second battalion, quartered since the middle of last month at Fort Moncton, near Gosport. In justice to this second battalion, which made every sacrifice to uphold the fame of the first, the following extract is added from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated Horse Guards, 10th August, 1813:

" 82nd Regiment, 2nd Battalion.

" The Commander-in-Chief was pleased to express
" his satisfaction at the report of this corps, so favour-
" able to its discipline and interior economy.

" (Signed) H. CALVERT,

" A. General.

" Lieut.-General Sir John Doyle,

" &c., &c., &c.

" A true copy.

" (Signed) DAIRE LACY,

" M. B.

" Major Conyers,

" Commanding 2nd Battalion

" 82nd Regiment."

CHAPTER VI.

Reduction of Second Battalion—Embarks for England—Wrecked off the Coast of Kinsale—General Orders—Reduction of the Establishment—Embarks for Mauritius—Authority to bear certain Battles on its Colours and Appointments—Returns home.

On the 25th December the 2nd battalion was reduced, 1815. and twenty-one sergeants, twenty-one drummers, and one hundred and fifty-nine rank and file were transferred to the 1st battalion, making a total received by the latter, during the ten years' existence of the former, of fifty-three sergeants, twenty-one drummers, and two thousand two hundred and seventy-three rank and file.

On the 8th December, 1815, the regiment marched from Paris, *en route* to Calais, to embark for England.

On the 3rd January, 1816, it landed at Dover, whence 1816. it was re-shipped for Ireland. A portion of the regiment arrived safely at Cork on the 30th January, but eight officers, two hundred and forty-seven men, and thirty-four women and children were wrecked in the "Boadicea" transport on the coast near Kinsale, when Lieutenants Davenport and Harding, Assistant-Surgeon Scott, eight sergeants, one hundred and forty-nine rank and file, ten women, and seventeen children were drowned.

In April, those who were saved marched from Kinsale to Cork.

On the 25th May the establishment was reduced from one thousand to eight hundred rank and file.

The following letters were addressed to the commanding officer:—

1816.

" Horse Guards, 8th July, 1816.

" Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that His
 " Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased,
 " in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to approve
 " of the 82nd, or Prince of Wales's Volunteers, being
 " permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in
 " addition to any other badges or devices which may
 " have been heretofore granted to the Regiment, the word
 " 'Niagara,' in consideration of the distinguished services
 " of the Regiment on the Niagara frontier during the
 " year 1814.

" I have the honour, &c.,
 " (Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
" Adjt.-General.

*" To the Officer Commanding 82nd,
 " or Prince of Wales's Volunteers,
 " Cork, Ireland."*

1817. In the month of April, 1817, the Regiment marched from Cork to Birr, Roscrea and Maryborough.

The following brigade orders were issued while the 82nd remained in Ireland, all highly complimentary, and expressing extreme satisfaction at the cleanliness, discipline, and interior economy of the corps.

" Brigade Order.

" Tullamore, 12th May, 1817.

" In the inspection of the 82nd regiment this day, by
 " Major-General Kemmis, he found such correctness both
 " in the interior arrangements and in the field, that he
 " is enabled to make a most favourable report of it.

" The appearance of the men under arms, their expert
 " use of them, their firings and evolutions, are irre-
 " fragable proofs of the great attention on the part of the

"commanding and other officers in their respective 1817.
"ranks.

"The cleanliness in the barrack accommodation, the
"good order and system in the regimental school, does
"Lieut.-Colonel Conyers' judgment infinite credit.

"The Major-General will have much pleasure in
"making the good condition of the Regiment known to
"the Commander of the Forces.

"By Order.

"W. FERNS,

"Capt. & A. D. C.

"To Lieut.-Colonel Conyers,

"Commanding 82nd Regiment."

"Brigade Order.

"Birr, 13th October, 1817.

"Major-General Kemmis' inspection of the Regiment
"this day affords him another opportunity of repeating
"the high opinion he has of Lieut.-Colonel Conyers in
"his command of it, and the very able assistance he has
"derived from the zeal and ability of the other field
"officers as well as those of other ranks. The appear-
"ance of the Regiment under arms; their expert use
"of them; the promptness with which they performed
"the various evolutions; their close firings; manage-
"ment of the regimental school; and the judicious
"arrangement for the comfort of the soldier in his
"barracks, are the strong proofs the Major-General can
"adduce in support of the report he proposes making of
"this fine corps.

"By order,

(Signed) "W. FERNS.

"Lieut.-Colonel Conyers,

Capt. & A. D. C.

"Commanding 82nd Regiment."

1817. During the year 1817, the Regiment enlisted sixty-five recruits at head-quarters.

“ Brigade Order.

1818. “ *Birr, 11th May, 1818.*

“ The inspection of the 82nd Regiment this day by Major-General Kemmis, gave him much satisfaction.
 “ The fine soldier-like appearance of the men under arms, their complete equipment and correct movements, is a proof that judgment and knowledge combined to bring discipline and good order to a high decree of perfection.

“ The state of the barracks and comfort provided for the soldiers in them ; the attention to the regimental school ; speaks strongly in favour of the Commanding Officer’s abilities and the zeal with which he has been supported.

“ The Major-General cannot say too much in favour of this fine corps.

“ (Signed) W. FERNS,
 “ A. D. C.

“ *To Lieut.-Colonel Conyers,*
 “ *Commanding 82nd Regiment.”*

The Regiment moved from Birr and its detachments to Armagh, where it arrived on the 10th July, 1818.

The establishment was reduced on the 25th of October, from eight hundred to six hundred and fifty rank and file.

“ District Order.

“ *Assistant Adjutant-General’s Office,*
 “ *Armagh, 6th November, 1818.*

“ Major-General Sir Sidney Beckwith having finished his half-yearly inspection of the corps and detach-

"ments of the 82nd Regiment, begs now to acquaint 1818.

"Lieut.-Colonel Conyers of the particular satisfaction

"he has of reporting to the Commander of the Forces,

"the excellent state of discipline of the corps at large,

"the orderly and soldier-like conduct of the men in

"their quarters and barracks bespeak the state of

"their interior economy. The correctness and precision

"of their movements in the field met his full approbation.

"The Major-General requests Lieut.-Colonel Conyers

"will make known to the officers and men of the 82nd

"Regiment the favourable sentiments he entertains of

"them respectively.

"By order of Major-General Sir Sidney Beckwith.

"P. D'ARCY,

"Lieut.-Colonel & A.-A.-G."

On the 14th of December, 1818, the Regiment marched from Armagh to Fermoy *en route* to Cork, for embarkation.

On the 11th of January, 1819, it embarked for the 1819. Isle of France at the Cove of Cork, was off Madeira on the 10th of February, and anchored in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 27th of April.

On the 9th of May attempted to clear the bay, but was obliged to put back by stress of weather.

On the morning of the 19th of May weighed anchor and steered for the Mauritius, where it arrived on the 21st of June, and landed at Port Louis on the 23rd of June, and remained in the Island until 1831.

On the 25th of June, 1819, two drummers and eighty-nine privates, volunteers from the 22nd Regiment, joined the 82nd.

Nothing worthy of record occurred during the years 1820, 1821, and 1822.

1823. In October, 1823, Lieut.-Colonel Conyers proceeded to England on leave of absence, when the command of the Regiment devolved upon Major Robertson.
1824. In June, 1824, Lieutenant Starkie and thirty-seven recruits joined from the depôt.

Authority was issued in October of this year for the 82nd to bear the word "PENINSULA" on its colours and appointments.

" *Horse Guards,*

" *7th October, 1824.*

" SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, that His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 82nd Regiment bearing on its colours and appointments in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the words "VIMIERA," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," and "ORTHES," in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the Regiment in the Battle of Vimiera on the 21st of August, 1808; at Vittoria, on 21st June, 1813; in the Pyrenees, in the months of July and August, 1813; at Nivelles on 10th November, 1813; and at Orthes on 27th February, 1814.

" I have the honour to be, sir,

" Your most obedient,

" Humble servant,

" H. TORRENS,

" *A.-G.*"

" *Officer Commanding*

" *82nd Regiment, Mauritius.*"

1825. The establishment was augmented from five hundred and seventy-five to seven hundred and forty rank and file, agreeably to circular memorandums from the Horse

Guards, in March and April, 1825, and received by the 1825. regiment at Mahebourg, in September, 1825.

Authority to bear "ROLIÇA" on the colours and appointments.

"Horse Guards, 17th September, 1825.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, by the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, that His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 82nd Regiment bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the word "ROLIÇA," in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the regiment at the Battle of Roliça on the 17th August, 1808.

"JOHN MACDONALD,
"D.-A.-General."

In March, 1826, twenty-six privates volunteered from 1826. the 56th Regiment.

In March, 1827, Lieut.-Colonel Robertson embarked 1827. for England to take command of the Reserve Companies, and the regimental command devolved upon Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Grant.

On Lieut.-Colonel Robertson's departure the following general order was issued:—

*"Head Quarters, Reduit,
"Monday, March 11th, 1827.*

"His Excellency the Commander of the Forces cannot permit Lieut.-Colonel Robertson to embark for England without returning him his thanks for the manner in which he has conducted the several duties which have devolved upon him since His Excellency arrived in this command; and His Excellency takes

1827. " this opportunity of assuring the 82nd Regiment, that
" upon every occasion which has presented itself, His
" Excellency has invariably borne testimony to the
" soldier-like conduct which has distinguished that corps
" during the above period. Conduct which has been in
" every respect highly creditable to the commanding
" officer, as well as to every individual belonging to the
" Regiment.

" GUY L'ESTRANGE,
" D.-A.-General."

In July, 1827, Lieutenants Quill, Nagel, Maxwell, Ensigns Trollope, Campbell, O'Toole, Taverner, and forty-eight rank and file, joined from the dépôt.

1828. Sir Lowry Cole, on leaving the Mauritius, issued the following highly complimentary farewell order:—

" *Head Quarters, Port Louis,*
" *Wednesday, June 18th, 1828.*

" General Order.

" His Excellency Sir Lowry Cole cannot relinquish
" the command of the troops in the Mauritius without
" returning, to both officers and men, his most grateful
" thanks for their uniform excellent conduct during the
" period they have served under his orders; without in
" the least intending to detract from the merit of the
" other corps, the 82nd Regiment having formed part of
" the garrison of the island during the whole five years
" His Excellency has held the command, is more particularly entitled to those thanks.

" GUY L'ESTRANGE,
" D.-A.-General."

On the 4th of July, 1828, Lieut.-Colonel Balfour joined the Regiment and assumed the command.

In November, Lieutenant and Adjutant Hadwin, with 1828. one sergeant and forty-eight recruits, joined from the dépôt.

On the 3rd of October, 1829, Ensign Silver joined in 1829. His Majesty's ship "Tweed."

On the 2nd of November, Ensigns Hude, with one corporal and thirty recruits, joined from the dépôt.

On the 7th of August, 1830, Lieutenant Stopford and 1830. Assistant-Surgeon Atkinson, with one corporal and twenty-four privates, joined from the reserve companies.

On the 24th of October, 1830, Ensign G. O. Moore joined from the reserve companies.

On the 30th of September, 1831, the Regiment, under 1831. Lieut.-Colonel Balfour, embarked at Port Louis for England, and landed at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on the 9th March, 1832, whence it proceeded in April to Edin- 1832. burgh.

In December, 1833, it moved to Glasgow. 1833.

In October, 1834, it arrived in Dublin; and in April, 1834. 1835, it marched to Mullingar. 1835.

In March, 1836, it was at Kilkenny, and in Sep- 1836. tember at Cork.

CHAPTER VII.

Embarks for Gibraltar—Embarks for West Indies—Yellow Fever in Jamaica
 Proceeds to Canada—Returns Home—Cholera in 1849—Death of Major
 Moore—Quartered in Wales and Manchester—New Colours—Quartered
 in Scotland—Funeral of the Duke of Wellington—Removal of the Plume
 from Forage Caps—Held in readiness to Embark for India—Volunteers
 for the Crimea—Embarks for Corfu—Entertained at Liverpool—Lands at
 Balaclava—Permission to bear Sevastopol on the Regimental Colour—
 Death of Captain Collins—Returns Home—Affairs in China—Embarks
 for Hong Kong—Cape of Good Hope—Java Head and Singapore—H.M.
 Gunboat "Firm"—Proceeds to Calcutta—Deaths at Sea.

1837. On the 12th of January, 1837, it embarked at Cork under Lieut.-Colonel Hogarth, and landed at Gibraltar on the 1st of February, while the *depôt* companies marched from Cork to Templemore in April, and to Limerick in September.
1838. During 1838 the Regiment remained at Gibraltar, though the *depôt* was moved successively to Nenagh in January, to Cork in May, and to Sheerness in August.
1839. On the 19th of December, 1839, the Regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Marshall, sailed from Gibraltar for the West Indies, and disembarked at Jamaica on the 3rd
1840. February, 1840, where it remained until 1843, and suffered very severely from yellow fever, losing six officers and upwards of two hundred men in one year. The officers who died were—Lieut.-Colonel Marshall, Dr. Pope, Lieutenant Sherlock, Lieutenant Maclachlan, Lieutenant Abbott, and Lieutenant Stoodley. The *depôt* companies were moved from Sheerness to Portsmouth in June, 1839; to Kilkenny in June, 1841; to Athlone in

July; and to Boyle in December, 1841, where they remained until 1843.

In 1843, the Regiment embarked on the 16th April at Jamaica, under Lieut.-Colonel Mackay for Quebec, where it arrived on the 25th May, and remained in Canada until 1847, being successively quartered in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, London, and again at Quebec for a short time before sailing for Halifax in the "*Belle Isle*," *en route* to England.

The depôt companies in the mean time had been moved to Castlebar in April, and to Clare Castle in September, 1843; to Tralee in July, 1844; to Kinsale in September, 1845; to Spike Island in June; and to Fermoy in October, 1846; to Buttevant in April, and to Brecon in July, 1847.

The Regiment remained in Halifax until 1848. On the 3rd May of that year it embarked for England, and anchored at Spithead on the 30th, but did not land. After a week's delay, the "*Transport*" sailed on the 6th June for Plymouth, and disembarked the troops on June 8th at the Victualling Yard. The Regiment marched to Devonport, and there joined the depôt companies, which had already arrived from Brecon.

On the 30th of June, Sergeant-Major John Bell was presented with a silver tankard on his retirement, after a service of thirty-six years in the 82nd.

In October, Lieut.-Colonel John Slater, who had brought the Regiment home, retired, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Maxwell.

On October 18th and 19th the Regiment and detachments were inspected by Major-General the Honourable Henry Murray, and were highly complimented by him for their smart appearance and general efficiency.

In 1849 the cholera broke out about the end of July, 1849.

1849. and several non-commissioned officers and men of the 82nd died.

Brevet-Major G. O. Moore died on the 8th August and was buried on the 9th, officers attending the funeral in plain clothes.

A wing of the Regiment was immediately ordered off by train to occupy some vacant barracks in Exeter.

1850. In April, 1850, the Regiment moved from Devonport and Exeter to Portsmouth, and took up its quarters there on the 13th April.

1851. On the 14th of April, 1851, the first division left Portsmouth *en route* for Wales. The head quarters marched on the 16th, and the last division on the 22nd. The former to Brecon and the latter to Pembroke. Detachments were also sent from Brecon to Swansea and Cardiff, Carmarthen and Cardigan.

The various detachments were inspected by Major-General Love in October, who expressed himself pleased and satisfied with their appearance and conduct.

1852. In April, 1852, the Regiment moved from Wales to Manchester, and on the 27th of this month marched into Salford barracks.

On the 13th of May new colours were taken into use, without any ceremony of presentation. The day was wet, and the Regiment paraded in loose coats at noon. The officers afterwards assembled in the mess-room, and drank success to their new friends—but otherwise, no demonstration was made.

On the 9th of June the Regiment was inspected by Lord Cathcart, who expressed his satisfaction and approbation.

On the 6th of July two companies, under command of Major Blagden Hale, were sent to Burslem in aid of the civil power, but the peace was happily kept without the necessity of action.

On the 8th of October Lord Cathcart again inspected 1852. the Regiment, and complimented the corps highly on its good conduct, appearance, and efficiency.

On the 9th of November the Regiment proceeded by rail to Glasgow, where it arrived on the 10th, and at once sent off a detachment to Dumbarton Castle, in command of Lieutenant Robert Maule.

On the 18th of November the funeral of the Great Duke of Wellington, who died on the 14th of September, was solemnised in London. Three officers of every regiment at home attended; the 82nd was represented by Major Blagden Hale, Captain John Montresor, and Lieutenant John Gordon. Funeral sermons were preached in every garrison throughout the country. The troops likewise appeared in deep mourning—the drums and colours draped in black.

On the 20th of April, 1853, the head-quarters moved 1853. to Stirling, while detachments proceeded to Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Fort William.

On the 9th of July an order was received to remove the Prince of Wales's plume from the men's forage caps, and substitute the number 82. This caused much regret, as the Prince of Wales's Volunteers had been permitted to wear this royal emblem ever since its first embodiment. The order was understood to have emanated from Lord Hardinge, the then commander-in-chief.

While the Regiment remained in Stirling it had the good fortune to furnish a guard of honour for Her Majesty Queen Victoria on two occasions.

On the 15th of October the detachment at Perth was called into Stirling, and the Regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness to embark for India in the usual course of reliefs.

Pending the dispute between Russia and Turkey, the

1853. British Government formed a camp at Chobham in Surrey. In the month of December news reached England of the destruction of a Turkish squadron in the Black Sea by the Russian fleet.

On the 31st of December Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Maxwell exchanged with Lieut.-Colonel N. Brown of the 34th Regiment; but on account of the disastrous news from the East, and the probability of Great Britain being forced to side with Turkey against her gigantic adversary, the further movement of regiments was delayed, and the 82nd received orders to remain still for the present.

1854. In March, 1854, news came of a great victory won by the Russians over the Turks, and a British army was at once despatched to the seat of war.

On the 7th of April the 82nd left Stirling and took up its quarters in Edinburgh Castle, relieving the 4th Regiment—ordered out to Malta as part of the vanguard intended for the Crimean campaign.

Although at this time the first Regiment at home for foreign service, the 82nd was detained in England on the plea of its being under orders for India, and was called upon to give volunteers to other corps more fortunate in being selected for active service. A large number of the finest men and best soldiers in the Regiment eagerly transferred their names to the rolls of other regiments, and Lieut.-Colonel Brown, whose old regiment—the 34th—was now unexpectedly ordered to join the Crimean army, at once applied to have his exchange cancelled, which was permitted, and he took back with him to the 34th nearly the whole of the two flank companies of the 82nd—a blow which the Regiment has not recovered to this day. Thus left behind, while nearly every regiment in the kingdom was despatched to the

seat of war, the officers could only watch for the exciting 1854. news which from time to time reached them through the newspapers, of the gallantry and success of their countrymen, amongst whose names were again and again recorded those of the 82nd Volunteers, now adding renown to the colours of other regiments, at the battles of Alma, Inkerman, and Balaclava, and throughout the tedious siege of Sebastopol. No order was ever received with greater joy, or obeyed with greater alacrity, than that desiring the Regiment to join the army in the East.

On the 18th of January, 1855, it embarked at Liver- 1855. pool for Corfu, after a cordial and truly British entertainment by the inhabitants of that city, and landed at Corfu on the 1st of February. Here it remained until sent on to Cephalonia to await further orders for its advance.

On the 26th of August it left Cephalonia, and on the 4th of September landed at Balaclava; strength, forty-six sergeants, sixteen drummers, and five hundred and fourteen rank and file.

The fall of Sebastopol on the 8th of September, was the signal for peace, and consequently no opportunity of distinguishing itself was afforded to the 82nd; yet, having been in position on Balaclava Heights before the great fortress succumbed, it was permitted to bear "SEBASTOPOL" on the regimental colour, by a General Order, dated 16th of October, 1855.

Eleven deaths from cholera had occurred amongst the men, and Captain Daniel Collins died on the passage out to Malta, where he was buried, and a monument to his memory has since been erected in Bristol Cathedral by his brother officers.

The Crimean War concluded, the 82nd left that peninsula on the 10th of July, 1856, and on the 11th of 1856.

1856. August landed at Portsmouth, whence it proceeded at once to Aldershot, and formed part of that division under Lieut.-General Knollys' command. Here it remained until events called again for its services in the far East, China being the country named for its destination.

The Depôt left Edinburgh in September, 1855, and was stationed at Clonmel until November. Thence it moved to Fermoy, and remained there until the return of head-quarters from the Crimea, when it joined them at Aldershot Camp.

1857. In 1857, the Chinese Government, having violated treaties and maltreated British merchants and other Europeans residing in their country, was called upon by England and France for satisfaction and indemnity. This being refused or evaded, the two European powers determined to enforce obedience to their demands and respect to their flags. In pursuance of this design, both Governments dispatched ships and troops to the Chinese seas. Four British regiments were selected as the advance guard, viz., the 23rd, 82nd, 90th, and 93rd. These regiments were to act in concert with the French against the Celestial Empire.

The head-quarters of the 82nd left Aldershot on the 6th of February, 1857, and embarked, under command of Lient.-Colonel James Robertson, at Portsmouth, on the 20th of May, in the troop ship "Assistance," while three companies under Major Blagden Hale, embarked in H. M. S. "Adventure," together with a portion of the 23rd Fusiliers. The depôt proceeded to Chatham. The strength of the service companies was forty-eight officers and eight hundred and ninety-six rank and file. No women or children were allowed to accompany the Regiment on service, and the baggage was limited to the smallest possible quantity.

The two steamships left Spithead side by side on the 22nd of May, and arrived at the Cape of Good Hope within a few days of each other—"Adventure" on the 21st and "Assistance" on the 25th of July.

On the 28th, "Adventure" sailed for Sincapore, and "Assistance" followed on the 2nd of August.

In the meantime, news had reached England, overland, of the Indian mutinies, the siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, and the desperate situation of the Lucknow garrison. Orders had been sent to the Cape by Lord Canning, the Governor-General of India, to alter the destination of the Chinese force and direct it to Calcutta, but these orders did not arrive at the Cape until after the 82nd had sailed. Steamers were sent in pursuit of the transports, but failed to overtake them. The 93rd Highlanders alone were stopped on arrival at Simon's Bay, and they proceeded at once to Calcutta. At Java Head, on the 21st of September, orders were received to hasten with all possible speed to Calcutta, whither Sir Colin Campbell, the new Commander-in-Chief, had already arrived from England.

On the 9th of September, when about one thousand six hundred miles off Java Head, the gunboat "Firm," Lieutenant Beville Nicolas, R.N., in command, hailed the "Assistance" for supplies. She had been separated from her consorts in a gale of wind some weeks before, and had now but two days' coal and four days' provisions and fresh water on board. She was supplied by Captain Heath, commanding the "Assistance," with a months' rations and coal, and was also taken in tow; but next day, the sea running high, she was cast off and made her own course to the Straits of Sunda.

On the 17th a corporal, who had died of brain fever, was lowered into the sea with military honours.

1857. "Assistance" proceeded under steam to Sincapore, and, after being delayed in the straits by sticking on a mudbank for twenty-four hours, she arrived on the 28th, and found that "Adventure" had already gone on to Calcutta, taking with her all the English letters for the Regiment. The news from India was alarming, and every exertion was made to coal the ship and reach this new theatre of war.

On the 30th "Assistance" left Sincapore, conveying as a passenger to Calcutta Captain Rowley Lambert, R.N., who was proceeding to join the army as a volunteer, and afterwards did good service in command of a battery at Cawnpore.

On the 1st of October, a man died in the Straits of Malacca from the excessive heat. This soldier, and the corporal who was buried at sea on the 17th, were the only casualties during the voyage.

CHAPTER VIII.

History of the Indian Mutiny—Disembarks at Calcutta—March up Country—Allahabad and Naval Brigade—Alumbagh—Relief of Lucknow Garrison—Death of Ensign Thompson—Returns to Cawnpore.

It had long been prophecied by the wise men of the 1857. East that, in 1857 (one hundred years after the battle of Plassy, when Lord Clive laid the solid foundations of the British Empire), the English rule would cease to exist in India. This year had now arrived.

In 1851 died Bajee Rao of Poonah, a Mahratta king, who had long ruled over his own portion of Central India and plundered the weaker despots of Hindustan. This prince had been dethroned by the East India Company, who in turn despoiled him of his crown and his territory and confiscated his estates. They, however, gave him a residence at Bithoor, a small town some twelve miles from Cawnpore, where he passed the remainder of his life in princely magnificence upon the liberal pension of £80,000 a-year allowed him by the Company. According to a custom recognised and understood in eastern countries, he had adopted an heir—the Hindoos believe that the failure of an heir consigns a man's soul to eternal damnation. This adopted son was Dhoondoo Punt, who subsequently headed the Cawnpore mutineers, and is now universally known as the Nana Sahib.

On the death of the old Rajah the claim of this heir to the pension enjoyed by his adopted father was disallowed, on the plea that confiscation had vitiated the

1857. adoption, and although the Nana managed to possess himself of all the personal property of the late monarch, valued at six millions, he still pushed his claim to the pension, through agents in India. They too failed, and the Nana became a sworn enemy to England and Englishmen. His soul was in the same predicament as that of his adopted father, for by the adoption he was cut off from his own family, and by the confiscation he was cut off from that of the Rajah. This was his great wrong, his cause of hatred and enmity to everything English, over which he brooded until the opportunity of revenge was afforded him by the mutinous Sepoys, and he expiated his grievances in the blood of English men, women, and children. The primary cause of the Sepoy mutiny cannot be discussed in the space allotted to a Regimental Record. Various reasons have been assigned: that of the greased cartridges, whereby the soldier biting them was contaminated by the fat of pigs, which are unclean, and of cows and bulls, which are sacred. The false reports circulated that there was a scheme for converting them all to Christianity, and other minor causes, which may each have produced some discontent amongst the native soldiery, combined to create a feeling of rebellion, which when supported by men of the Nana's position, influence and wealth, rendered this mutiny peculiarly dangerous and difficult to quell.

On the 26th of February, 1857, the first appearance of mutiny broke out amongst the 19th Native Infantry at Moorsshedabad; they were disbanded and disarmed, and marched down about one hundred miles to Barrackpore, near Calcutta, where was stationed the 34th Regiment of Native Infantry, who immediately followed suit, and were likewise disarmed and summarily disbanded.

In this last Regiment a mutinous Sepoy, named

Mungul Pandy, with drawn sword and loaded musket, 1857. after shouting to his comrades to rise and murder the Europeans, shot the adjutant's horse and wounded the officer in the arm. He was overpowered, tried by Court-martial and hung; but his companions went off up the country to relate at other stations what had occurred at Barrackpore, and to sow distrust and dissension throughout the land. From this mutineer all Sepoy soldiers were called "Pandies," a name by which they will be designated for all time. Chupatties were distributed from Cawnpore by Chowkeydars, who ran to the nearest villages, and giving two cakes to the Chowkeydars there, desired them to make more and distribute them likewise to the next villages with similar orders. In an incredibly short space of time the whole country was covered with Chowkeydars, running from village to village distributing chupatties. Nothing was said, and the mysterious nature of these proceedings caused immense excitement amongst the native population, who were thus made aware that something unusual was brewing, and that they had reason to look out and be prepared for whatever might happen.

The Sepoy troops mutinied at Dinapore, Benares, Fyzabad, Seetapore and Agra, Futtehghur, Merut, Nuhadabad, Jangore, Newgong, Banda, Mhow, Sangor, Gwalior and Indore. They murdered the English and pillaged the cantonments, and were now moving about the country whithersoever they pleased, laden with booty and reeking with blood.

The city of Delhi was in possession of the mutineers, who had massacred almost all the Europeans without regard to age or sex, plundered the bank, and proclaimed the son of the late emperor their king.

Lucknow was garrisoned by the head-quarters of the

1857. 32nd and 84th Regiments, with some artillery under command of Sir Henry Lawrence. They, too, were surrounded and besieged by swarms of Sepoys, who had collected from all parts of Oude. Sir Henry Lawrence died of wounds received in a sortie from the Residency, where the English had intrenched themselves, determined to hold out to the last.

At Cawnpore Sir Hugh Wheeler commanded ; he had about three hundred English soldiers of the 32nd and 84th Regiments, some Madras Fusiliers, and some European artillery, besides the gentlemen holding office under Government, and the merchants and shopkeepers belonging to the place, in all about one thousand souls.

The native troops mustered three thousand fighting men.

The annexation of Oude rendered Cawnpore a most important military post, as the city commanded the bridge of boats over which passed the high road to Lucknow.

On the night of the 5th of June the mutineers commenced operations, and Wheeler's guns were opened upon them. They then fled to Nawabgunge, a suburb of the city, and pillaged the treasury and the magazine.

On the 6th of June the Nana, having taken command in person, attacked the intrenchment, which was erected out on the plain beyond the city, surrounded on all sides by the enemy, and was moreover commanded by large buildings which afforded protection to the assailants. There was merely a mud wall 4 feet high, and a slight ditch to protect the intrenchment. The embrasures were gaps left in the wall, the gunners working without cover and exposed to every shot and bullet from the Sepoy guns. They held their own for three weeks, until starvation compelled them to capitulate with the Nana, who

guaranteed them safe escort to Allahabad, but he broke^{1857.} faith and murdered them all as soon as they came out, in which devilish treachery he was aided by Tantia Topee, his generalissimo, and Azimoolah, his prime minister.

The first batch of China troops arrived at Calcutta on 2nd of July.

The garrison of Lucknow still held out, but the Nana was disturbed and alarmed by rumours of reinforcements advancing from Calcutta. On the 9th of July he dispatched three thousand cavalry and infantry with twelve guns towards Allahabad to meet the English, now hastening to the rescue under Brigadier-General Havelock to punish the mutineers and relieve the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow.

The two armies met at Futtehpore, and, after ten minutes' fighting, Havelock completely routed them and captured all their artillery. He pursued them to Cawnpore, and after another brief action defeated them again under the Nana himself.

It was here that the 64th charged a 24-pounder gun on the high road, and Sir Henry Havelock, then on his father's staff, won his spurs and the Victoria Cross. The Nana escaped into Oude, and the British force, now mustering two thousand five hundred men, crossed the Ganges on the 19th of September. After much fighting and great losses, this little army entered the Lucknow Residency on the 25th, just as it was mined and ready to be blown up by the besiegers, but they had suffered such fearful losses in forcing their way through, that the remains were only added to the besieged force. This addition of men and the supplies they brought with them, rendered the garrison comparatively safe for the present. A convoy of provisions from Cawnpore,

1857. arrived shortly after, escorted by two hundred and fifty men, who got in unmolested, the Sepoys being engaged intrenching themselves in consequence of the British reinforcement.

Such was the state of affairs when the 82nd disembarked at Calcutta on the 12th of October, where they occupied temporary barracks until arrangements could be made for their march up country. Two companies, under Captain G. E. Halliday, were at once sent to Dinapore, some miles up the river.

Delhi had been assaulted on the 14th of September, a breach having been made near the Cashmere Gate, and by the 20th of September, the city was completely in possession of the British troops. Sixty-one officers and one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight men (one-third of the storming force), being killed and wounded.

On the 21st of October, Lieut-Colonel Hale left Calcutta, with the first detachment of the 82nd, for the north-west provinces, and on each succeeding day another detachment followed until the whole Regiment was on the march for Allahabad.

A number of covered waggons, drawn by bullocks, were told off to each detachment, and at the end of every night's march the halting-places afforded commissariat supplies and shelter from the sun during the intense heat of the day. Each officer in command of a party was furnished with a small medicine chest and clear instructions how to use the medicines, with a description of the symptoms attending the various complaints most likely to occur. By this simple precaution many lives were saved.

On the 5th of November, five companies had reached Allahabad, a fortress at the junction of the Ganges and

Jumna rivers, in which were collected guns, arms, ammunition, and supplies of all kinds.

The regular garrison had gone on up the country with General Havelock, and the fort was now in charge of a small body of the Naval Brigade in command of Lieutenant W. Fahie Wilson, R. N., of H. M. S. "Shannon," whose shipmates were in advance with Captain William Peel of the "Shannon," and who subsequently performed such splendid service at Lucknow.

On the 7th of November, Lieut.-Colonel Hale, with ten officers and two hundred men of the 82nd, left Allahabad and on the 11th reached Cawnpore. A halt was called for a few hours when the small column started again on the road to Lucknow, in hopes of joining Sir Colin Campbell before he attacked the city, where Havelock was still surrounded by large numbers of the enemy, who were said to have three hundred guns and mustered fifty thousand bayonets.

Sir Colin Campbell left Calcutta on the 27th of October, and travelling by Horse Dāk, reached Cawnpore on the 3rd of November.

On the 29th of October he overtook detachments of the 82nd at Sherghotty, and at Dheree on the River Soane. Mutineers were patrolling the country in every direction at this time. On the 30th, His Excellency and staff were in considerable risk of capture. As they approached Nowbutpore a body of the enemy was discovered on the road in front, and the Dāk carriages returned to Jehanabad, where a detachment of the 82nd, in command of Captain Warren, was halted. With this escort, His Excellency advanced in safety to Benares and proceeded at once to Cawnpore, where he remained till the 9th of November awaiting the arrival of re-inforcements.

Brigadier Greathead's column from Agra had arrived

1857. at Cawnpore on the 26th of October, and by the 30th the force collected there amounted to nearly five thousand. With a portion of this body, Sir Hope Grant, of the 9th Lancers, crossed the Ganges and advanced on Alumbagh, only three miles from Lucknow.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Alumbagh on the 12th of November.

Colonel Hale's detachment of the 82nd reached Alumbagh on the night of the 13th of November, having overtaken on the road the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, with artillery and military train, who had left Cawnpore two days before them.

The arrival of these various detachments swelled the force at Alumbagh to about five thousand men. A fifth brigade was at once formed, the command of which was given to Colonel Russell of the 84th, whose regiment was with Havelock in the Residency, and Captain Warren, 82nd, acted as his orderly officer.

On the 13th the tents were struck, and the troops lay on the ground till daylight of the 14th, when the advance was sounded, and the brigades moved off by a circuitous route to turn the enemy's defences, which he had formed in expectation of the attack being made directly in his front. Captain Peel, R.N., with the blue jackets of the "Shannon" frigate, dragging enormous guns, accompanied the columns. The sun was fierce and the dust fearful. Passing across Paddy fields and through sugar canes, the force advanced steadily to the Martiniere and Dilkosha, which were both occupied before nightfall, with trifling loss to the enemy, who quickly retreated towards the defences he had prepared in and about the city. The Martiniere was a lofty minaretted college of white masonry, the roof surmounted with statues and magnificent carvings. A walled garden surrounded the

building on two sides, while the park in front sloped down ^{1857.} to the River Goomtee and the Cawnpore Canal, which joined the river at this point. The first night was passed by that part of the force to which the 82nd was attached under a tope of trees, close to the walls of the Martiniere, while Sir Colin Campbell and his staff took up their quarters inside the building. The baggage carts, tents and camp followers, were safely established in the Dilkoosha, whose solid walls and high enclosures gave the necessary protection to these cumbersome appendages.

The next day, being Sunday, the enemy attacked along the whole line, but was speedily driven back with considerable loss. The cold was intense during the night, no fires were permitted, and as all were dressed in the light linen Khakee clothing adopted during this campaign, those who were unable to provide themselves with quilts from the hospital Doolies suffered severely.

Two prisoners, taken by the sentries after dark, were shot at once outside the lines as spies.

On Monday, the 16th of November, the Secunderbagh was attacked. This was a high walled enclosure of strong masonry, 120 yards square, carefully loop-holed all round, and was held strongly by the enemy. Opposite was a village, about 100 yards off, also loop-holed and filled with men. Captain Blunt's troop of Bengal Horse Artillery passed at a gallop through a cross fire from this village and Secunderbagh, and opened fire within easy musket range in a most daring manner, while Captain Travers, R.A., brought up his two 18-pounders and commenced to breach the wall. As soon as a breach was made, the 53rd, 93rd, and 4th Punjabees stormed and took the place, the 93rd being the first to enter. The 23rd and 82nd supported and lost a number of men from the fire of a gun concealed in a wood beyond. Here

1857. Lieut.-Colonel Hale of the 82nd had a narrow escape, a round shot passing through his horse from the chest to the flank while he was in the saddle. Two thousand of the enemy were put to death by the assaulting column, the 4th Punjabees doing their share of the killing with great vigour and delight. Captain Peel's naval siege guns then advanced to the Shah Nujjeef, a domed mosque with a garden, the wall of which was loop-holed. The entrance was covered by a regular work of masonry and the top of the building was crowned with a parapet. This position was defended for three hours and was then stormed by the 93rd, Captain Peel leading up his heavy guns with extraordinary gallantry within a few yards of the building to batter the massive stone walls. This circumstance is thus described in the Commander-in-Chief's despatches. "Captain Peel behaved very much "as if he had been laying the 'Shannon' alongside an "enemy's frigate. It was an action almost unexampled "in war."

At night the troops bivouacked where they halted, the Commander-in-Chief occupying a ruined hut on the road-side, while the 82nd detachment, protected by a bank and ditch, formed His Excellency's escort, within hail of the hut. Fighting was continued till dark, and the camels carrying grog and rations could not approach. The escort, formed by the 82nd, having found an old frying-pan and some broken plates on their way through the village, proceeded to cut rump-steaks from the dead bullocks which lay around, where they had fallen, harnessed to the guns; and at daylight on the 17th, the camels coming up with the rum kegs, grog was issued, and the troops pushed on vigorously to complete the capture of the enemy's strongholds.

At 3 p.m. the mess-house was carried by assault, by a

company of the 90th and a picket of the 53rd. This 1857. building, of considerable size, was defended by a ditch about 12 feet broad and scarped with masonry, and beyond that a loop-holed mud wall.

The 23rd and 82nd occupied a row of bungalows on the high road, commanding one of the approaches from the city, and were under a heavy fire for two days. The other brigades pressed forward and lined the wall separating the mess-house from the Motee Mahal, which consisted of a wide enclosure and many buildings. The enemy here made a last stand, which was overcome after an hour, openings having been broken in the wall, through which the troops poured, with a body of sappers, and accomplished the communication with the Residency.

The Residency having been at length reached, the Commander-in-Chief met Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock, who came out before the action was at an end.

On the night of the 17th the left rear was secured. Sir Colin Campbell wrote:—"Brigadier Russell and "Lieut.-Colonel Hale, 82nd, distinguished themselves "much in completing the chain of posts on the 17th and "18th in that direction."

Brigadier Russell was wounded severely by a round shot on the 18th, and Colonel Biddulph, the next senior, was killed immediately afterwards. The command of the fifth brigade then devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel Hale, and that of the 82nd upon Captain Jarvis.

On the 18th Lieut.-Colonel Hale assaulted a building in the vicinity of the bungalows occupied by his brigade. He set fire to the house, but being unable to penetrate farther, returned to the shelter of the bungalows. In this assault, Ensign Thompson of the 82nd was killed, and Colonel Hale wounded in the leg.

1857. During the next three days the Commander-in-Chief was busy making arrangements for the safe withdrawal of the ladies, the treasure, and the wounded, from the Residency to Cawnpore. Upon the 20th a heavy fire was opened on the Kaiser Bagh, or King's palace and gardens, an enormous structure, containing within its own walls the materials for a small town, in which were now collected the main body of the mutineers. The wall was breeched in three places by Captain Peel, R.N., and the enemy suffered severe losses. He was thus led to believe that an immediate assault was intended. Instead of an assault, the Commander-in-Chief issued orders for the withdrawal of the garrison through the lines of pickets at midnight on the 22nd.

At 3 a.m. on the 23rd the 82nd left the shelter of their bungalows in the darkness, joining the 23rd Fusiliers and the artillery of the brigade, in a rough march through a deep, narrow, winding lane, by passages cut through houses and walls, and across fields and meadows, and at last emerged upon the main road at daylight close to the Martinière. The Commander-in-Chief in person accompanied this last movement, prepared to turn and crush the enemy should he venture to follow; and, at 4 a.m., the whole force had reached the walls of the Dilkoosha in safety. Pickets were at once thrown out towards the city, and the enemy annoyed them for some time with round shot, until the cavalry charged and captured two guns; but he was completely deceived and did not attempt to follow. The march continued all day, the rear-guard remaining in the same position during that night, but early on the 24th the whole force withdrew to Alumbagh, where Sir James Outram was now posted, to hold the enemy in check and cover the main body as it moved towards Cawnpore.

On the morning of the 25th General Havelock died 1857. of dysentery.

On the 27th the long string of carriages conveying the women, the treasure, the wounded, and the guns, was moving slowly along the Cawnpore road.

On the 28th heavy firing was heard in that direction, and Sir Colin Campbell at once pushed on with the Highlanders, the Cavalry and the Horse Artillery, and by midnight all the columns had arrived at the bridge of boats and encamped. The whole of the 29th was employed in crossing the Ganges, for the Gwalior contingent, now besieging General Windham, were bombarding the bridge with heavy guns from their batteries established within the city.

On the 30th the detachment of the 82nd crossed the river with the fifth brigade, and marched to the camping ground on the farther side of the city, where a large force was being collected for the final overthrow of the enemy.

From this date Lieut.-Colonel Hale assumed the command of the whole Regiment, the senior lieutenant-colonel, James A. Robertson, having been superseded by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHAPTER IX.

Windham's Defence of Cawnpore—Capture of two 18-pounders—Deaths of Capt. John Gordon and Lieut. Henaley—Defeat of the Gwalior Contingent—Colonel Hale made a C.B.

1857. WHEN Sir Colin Campbell crossed the Ganges to relieve Lucknow, he left Major-General Windham at Cawnpore to guard the bridge of boats, by which alone a retreat from Lucknow could be effected in case of a reverse. The garrison then consisted of detachments from various regiments, the head-quarters of the 82nd Regiment, and some fifty sailors of the Naval Brigade, with two heavy ships' guns, in all about five hundred men; while a field battery of four guns was speedily organised, drawn by commissariat bullocks. The safety of this bridge was of the highest importance, and a roughly made intrenchment had been thrown up as a *tête-de-pont* to command the passage of the river. This intrenchment contained a quantity of stores, ammunition, and provisions, besides being the only place of protection for the sick and wounded, but it had the disadvantage of being commanded by numerous houses and walls a few hundred yards off. The General was directed not to move out to attack, unless compelled to do so to save the intrenchment from being bombarded. Detachments coming up the country were expected to arrive daily, and if seriously threatened he would thus be reinforced. The Gwalior contingent was complete with cavalry, artillery, and infantry. They had fifty guns, and mustered (with other mutineers) twenty-five thousand men.

They had been recruited by the Maharajah Scindia of 1857. Gwalior, an ally of England, and were drilled and equipped in every respect as the other native Sepoy troops in the pay of the East India Company. As soon as the Commander-in-Chief was engaged before Lucknow this compact and well-organised body advanced to Cawnpore, with the intention of crossing into Oude and assisting their fellow mutineers at Lucknow. On the 10th November they occupied five separate stations circling round the city of Cawnpore in bodies numbering from one thousand to three thousand, and at distances varying between fifteen and twenty-five miles. By the 25th the detachments arriving at Cawnpore had swelled Major-General Windham's force to about seventeen hundred men, with two batteries of artillery. His main body was encamped outside the city, close to the junction of the Delhi and Calpee roads, with the canal in his front, which thus served the purpose of a wet ditch. This canal was three and a half miles from the intrenchment, and the Calpee road crossed it by a bridge. Major-General Windham now advanced to this bridge, and the Gwalior men came on to the Pandoo Nuddee, the dry bed of a river, only three miles from the canal and the British camp. At daylight on the 26th the 34th Regiment, part of the 82nd, the 88th, and the second battalion Rifle Brigade, with eight guns, were ordered to the front. The Rifles and 88th led with four guns, while the 82nd followed in column. The attack was successful, and after a sharp fight the enemy retreated, leaving behind him two howitzers and a 6-pounder gun. The Major-General now discovered that this was not the enemy's main body, and his object being to cover the city and the bridge of boats he returned towards Cawnpore, the enemy following in great numbers and harassing his

1857. flank and rear. During this retrograde movement the Light Company of the 82nd, in command of Captain Gordon, formed the rear-guard, and held the enemy in check at the Pandoo Nuddee until ordered to retire, when he drew off his men with great skill, inflicting considerable loss on his pursuers, who advanced as far as the canal, where they halted and encamped, keeping this obstacle in their front. The casualties in the force this day were, one officer and thirteen men killed, and five officers and seventy-three men wounded. Lieutenant East, 82nd, was severely wounded in the foot, a portion of which was amputated. Outside the town, and close to the gardens surrounding it, were a number of high mounds or brick kilns, offering a good command over the surrounding country, and affording the means of forming cover for both guns and infantry. Here Major-General Windham pitched his second camp across the Calpee Road.

On the morning of the 27th the mutineers crossed the canal in force, and at noon commenced a heavy cannonade both in front and on the right flank. The 82nd Regiment was divided on this occasion — two companies, under Lieut.-Colonel Watson, being posted on the right, while the remaining companies were held in reserve. Lieutenant Marsh acted as orderly officer to Lieut.-Colonel Watson, and his horse was disabled by a musket-shot while conveying orders. After many hours of severe fighting against overwhelming numbers the small British force was again compelled to retire towards the intrenchment, leaving their camp of the previous night in possession of the enemy.

General Windham's dispatch thus describes a part of this action:—"In spite of the heavy bombardment of
" the enemy my troops resisted the attack for five hours,

“and still held the ground, until on my proceeding 1857.
“personally to make sure of the safety of the fort, I
“found, from the number of men bayoneted by the
“88th Regiment, that the mutineers had fully pene-
“trated the town, and having been told that they were
“then attacking the fort, I directed Major-General
“Dupuis, R.A., to fall back the whole force into the
“fort, with all our stores and guns, shortly before dark.
“Owing to the flight of the camp followers at the com-
“mencement of the action, notwithstanding the long
“time we held the ground, I regret to state, I was
“unable to carry off all my camp equipage and some of
“the baggage. The flank attack was well met and
“resisted for a considerable time by the 34th Regiment,
“under Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, and the Madras Battery,
“under Lieutenant Chamier, together with that part of
“the 82nd Regiment which was detached in this direc-
“tion under Lieut.-Colonel Watson.”

On the 28th, the enemy, knowing the value of time, and hoping to gain possession of the bridge and of the intrenchment before succour could arrive from Lucknow, attacked the position in all directions. Lieut.-Colonel Watson was this day detached with his two companies to the left, to strengthen the advanced pickets under Colonel Walpole, Rifle Brigade; and, in the first instance, occupied buildings flanking the Grand Trunk Road, at the point where the main bridge spans the canal.

Major-General Windham writes:—“On the left advance
“Colonel Walpole with the Rifles, supported by Captain
“Greene’s Battery and part of the 82nd Regiment,
“achieved a complete victory over the enemy, and
“captured two 18-pounder guns. The glory of this
“well-contested fight belongs entirely to the above-

1857. "named companies and artillery. It was owing to the
"gallantry of the men and officers under the able lead-
"ing of Colonel Walpole, and of my lamented relation,
"Lieut.-Colonel Woodford, of the Rifle Brigade, who, I
"deeply regret to say, was killed ; and of Lieut.-Colonel
"Watson, 82nd ; and of Captain Greene, Royal Artil-
"lery, that this hard-contested fight was won and
"brought to so profitable an end. I had nothing to do
"with it beyond sending them supports, and at the end
"bringing some up myself."

The two companies of the 82nd, with Lieut.-Colonel Watson, were commanded respectively by Captains Farmar and Slater. Captain Farmar led his company to the capture of the two guns referred to in the General's despatch, supported by Captain Slater's company and a portion of the Rifle Brigade. He was the first man up to them, and had a hand-to-hand encounter with the native gunners, who lay down under their guns and awaited the assault, rising up and rushing at their assailants when within a short distance. Captain Farmar was immediately surrounded, and would have been slain, but for the promptitude with which Ensign Waterfield, a cadet of the East India Company, temporarily attached to the 82nd, handled his revolver ; and the vigour with which Sergeant Godfrey of the 82nd thrust his bayonet through a sepoy in the act of cutting down his captain. This sepoy held the bayonet, firmly fixed in his body, with his left hand, while with his right he gave the sergeant a sword wound in the wrist, which caused him to be invalided, and from its effects he subsequently died. The men of the company soon dispersed and bayoneted thirty-five of the enemy and took the guns. For this exploit Captain Farmar received the brevet rank of Major, and Ensign Waterfield was also promoted soon

afterwards. The remainder of the 82nd had taken post 1857. in the town on the right, were closely engaged all day, and suffered severely. The attack on the right was simultaneous with that on the left, and the enemy in immense force had great advantage of ground and cover in making his approaches. Brigadier Carthew, of the Madras Native Infantry, commanded and held his ground as long as possible. No. 1 Company of the 82nd, with Captain Marriott and Lt. Maunsell, was posted in the centre, under command of Major Bunbury Isaac, who, early in the day, received a bullet in his right elbow, which necessitated amputation of the arm. No. 8 Company, with Lieutenants Hensley and Porter, was posted near the fort as a reserve, under Lieut. Colonel Robertson and his Adjutant, Gore Browne. The latter was not mounted, his horse having been wounded the previous day. No. 10 Company, with Captain Gordon and Lieutenants Mason and Johnson, was with the 64th Regiment on the right, and suffered considerably. Captain Gordon was wounded severely in the ankle, and he afterwards died of the wound. The 64th lost seven officers killed and three wounded, including Brigadier Wilson, their commanding officer, and his Brigade Major, Captain Morphy, of the same Regiment. Major Stirling and Captain M'Crea, both of the 64th, fell in a charge made upon four guns in their front, and Captain Bowlby, who then became senior officer, displayed the utmost gallantry and determination in endeavouring to bring away the guns, but the number of the assaulting party was insufficient for the purpose, and the enemy being reinforced they were ordered to retire. No. 10 Company of the 82nd retired with them, and joined their own reserve under Lieut. Colonel Robertson, who was then ordered to take ground to his right and maintain

1857. the position, but after marching to the spot indicated, the Lieut.-Colonel took upon himself to entrust this duty to his Adjutant, Gore Browne, who held the ground all day. At the approach of night all the detachments were withdrawn into the fort, by command of the Major-General. The Madras battery was almost annihilated, for out of eighteen engaged fifteen were killed or wounded.

The number of casualties amongst the men was not ascertained day by day, but the total loss to the defenders in the three days' fighting amounted to upwards of three hundred. During the night of the 28th the enemy took complete possession of the town, just as the Commander-in-Chief and the Lucknow force appeared on the opposite side of the Ganges. Major-General Windham concludes his despatch by thanking various officers for "the great services they voluntarily rendered him during this trying time," and amongst the number appear the names of Captain John Gordon, 82nd, and Lieutenant E. H. Budgen, 82nd, to the latter of whom he gave the command of one hundred mounted Sowars.

The whole of Windham's force was now within the intrenchment, where they were bombarded by the enemy early on the 29th, but the heavy guns of Sir Hope Grant's division, on the opposite side of the river, under Captain Peel, R.N., and Captain Travers, R.A., effectually silenced them. Lieutenant Hensley, 82nd, while standing within the entrenchment, was killed by a musket bullet, which came in over the parapet and entered his brain.

A brigade from the Lucknow force then crossed the bridge of boats and took up a position on the far side of the city, near the old dragoon lines and the site of Wheeler's intrenchment. During the night the wounded,

and others relieved from Lucknow, filed over the bridge, 1857. and continued to do so until six p.m. on the 30th. The passage of the river occupied thirty hours. Sir Hope Grant then took up a position on the trunk road, which opened communications with Futteepore and Allahabad.

By the 3rd of December the convoy of ladies and wounded men was finally despatched to Allahabad; by the 5th, the sick belonging to the force now in the field were consigned to a place of safety, and preparations were made for a final attack on the morrow. The enemy's left occupied the old cantonment, including the assembly rooms, theatre, and church from which Major-General Windham's position had been principally assailed; his centre occupied the native city of Cawnpore, and lined the houses and bazaars overhanging the canal; while his right was astride of the Calpee Road, one of his lines of retreat, and extended away beyond the junction of the Great Trunk Line with the canal. This canal, along which were posted his centre and right, was the main feature of his position, and could only be passed in the latter direction by two bridges. In consequence of the arrival of four regiments from Oude, and the gathering of various mutinous corps and all the Nana's followers, the enemy's strength now amounted to about twenty-five thousand men and about forty guns—of which thirty-six were those of the Gwalior contingent—complete in every respect.

On the morning of the 6th of December, Sir Colin Campbell gave orders to open a heavy fire on the enemy's left in the old cantonment, and so engage his attention in that quarter, while cavalry and horse artillery were sent to cross the canal a mile and a half farther up and threaten his rear. The main body of infantry being deployed in two parallel lines opposite the enemy's

1857. right, then advanced to the canal, Hope's Highland Brigade, composed of the 42nd, 53rd, 93rd, and 4th Punjab Rifles, leading, supported by Inglis's Brigade of the 23rd, 32nd, and 82nd. Greathead's Brigade, composed of the 8th, 64th, and 2nd Punjab Infantry held the same ground opposite the enemy's centre which they had occupied for some days past. Brigadier Walpole with the 2nd and 3rd battalions Rifle Brigade and 38th Foot, and Major Smith's field battery, R.A., following the wall of the city, passed the Canal Bridge immediately to the left of Brigadier Greathead, and drove the enemy from the brick-kilns in that quarter. The Artillery Brigade, under Major-General Dupuis, composed of two troops horse artillery, three light field peices, Captain Peel's guns of the Naval Brigade, and a heavy field battery R.A., now opened on the enemy's right, who quickly responded with grape and canister. The Highland Brigade then rapidly advanced to the canal bridge in their front, preceded by the 4th Punjab Rifles and 53rd Regiment in skirmishing order. This bridge was quickly passed, Captain Peel, R.N., leading over it with a heavy gun, accompanied by a soldier of the 53rd named Hannaford, and the enemy was speedily driven from his position at all points and his camp taken at one p.m.; Captain Peel and his gallant sailors, with their 24-pounders, having kept up the whole way with the first lines of skirmishers. The enemy's right having thus been routed, Major-General Mansfield proceeded to attack the left at the Subadar's Tank, in rear of the old cantonments, which he "conducted in an able and distinguished manner."* The pursuit was vigorously followed up for eight miles by the infantry

* Sir Colin Campbell's Despatch.

along the Calpee road, and the cavalry pursued to the fourteenth milestone. Every cart and gun retreating in that direction was captured, and the troops returned to camp near the city of Cawnpore about midnight.

Lieut.-Colonel Hale, commanding the 82nd, was thanked by the Commander-in-Chief in general orders, and he was subsequently decorated with the Order of the Bath.

CHAPTER X.

Expedition to Tutteeah—A friendly Ranee—Battle of Kalee Nuddee and Occupation of Futteegurh—Moveable Columns—Battle of Kunkur—Forty-four miles in Twenty-two hours—Capture of Lucknow—Colonel Hon. Percy Herbert, C.B.—Campaign in Rohilcund—Capture of Bareilly—Relief of Shahjehanpore Jail—The Moulvie at Loodipore—March to Mohumdee and losses by sun-stroke—Capture of Shahabad.

1857. AFTER the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent, the army was encamped on the plains outside the city of Cawnpore until the 24th of December, when the entire camp broke ground for Furruckabad, and halted on Christmas day about twelve miles from Cawnpore, on the Agra road.

On the 27th, a brigade, under Major-General Windham, composed of the 23rd, 82nd, and 4th Punjab Rifles, two artillery and two naval guns, with Probyn's Horse, marched in the direction of Tutteeah, a rebel Rajah's stronghold, which was reached on the 28th, and found deserted, the Rajah having made his escape a day or two previously. The fort was blown up on the 30th by a party of Engineers, directed by Major Nicholson, R.E., and Captain Lennox, R.E.

On the 31st, this brigade, *en route* to join the main column of the army, passed by the castle of a friendly Ranee, who had been faithful to the British cause, and had even made a demonstration against her more powerful neighbour, whose fortress had just been destroyed. In honour of this lady's loyalty the brigade uncased colours, fixed bayonets, and their bands struck up when passing

her castle. Native etiquette did not permit of her 1857. appearance in person, but in the evening she sent after the brigade a cheeta, or hunting leopard, that the officers might see him hunt an antelope—a compliment which was duly appreciated and enjoyed.

On the 1st of January, 1858, this brigade joined the 1858. main column again, under Sir Colin Campbell, on the high road at Goorsahagunge. On the 2nd, the 82nd was in reserve at the Battle of Kalee Muddee; and the same day occupied the cantonment of Futteegurh and the native fortress of Furruckabad. The Nawab of Furruckabad had been active in the Nana's cause, and had murdered all the Europeans within his reach. He had, therefore, fled on the approach of the British troops. On the 20th, Captain Greene, 82nd, arrived from Allahabad and Cawnpore, with a large draft recently landed from England. On the 1st of February, the Commander-in-Chief returned to Cawnpore, to prepare for the final capture of Lucknow, leaving Sir Thomas Seaton in command of Futteegurh, with a force consisting of the 82nd Regiment, the 7th Punjab Infantry, and Major Smith's Battery of Royal Artillery, with orders to guard the fords of the Ganges in that vicinity. The Engineers had a vast amount of work to perform to render the fort of Futteegurh tenable. Along the Ganges were posted large bodies of mutineers, who might at any moment cross the river and act in the rear of the army, and close to the Grand Trunk Road, which was the only communication with Delhi and the North-West Provinces. Between the fort and the city, and within a hundred yards of the former, there were groves of huge mango trees, enclosed by earthen walls. These trees had to be cut down and the walls levelled, which was accomplished by fatigue parties of the 82nd. Sir Thomas Seaton

1858. relates that Sir Colin Campbell said to him, "You'll be mobbed, my dear friend, as soon as I leave, but you must hold out till I come back. You must push the repairs of the fort and the defensive measures that are in progress outside, and indent at once on Agra for ammunition for your guns,"* of which there were seven in the fort. One hundred men of the 82nd were also instructed in gun drill, and constantly practised at it. A detachment of two companies, under Lieut.-Colonel Watson, marched to Mynpoorie, to keep open the communication with Agra and be in readiness to relieve the 3rd Europeans, as escort to the convoy of women and children proceeding from that fortress to the Presidency, which was effected on the 18th, and the convoy reached Meerun-ke-Serai on the 20th, where the 82nd were in their turn relieved on this duty by the Rifle Brigade. The detachment then became part of a moveable column, with a squadron of Alexander's Horse and 7th Punjab Infantry, under Lieut.-Colonel Watson's command.

About this time Lieutenant Mason and twenty-five men, from Head-Quarters at Futteeghur, accompanied Brigadier Seaton on a reconnoitring expedition. On the 15th of March, the moveable column, under Lieut.-Colonel Watson, returned to Futteeghur, and was increased by the addition of one hundred men; and on the 23rd it was again put in motion towards a ferry, near Bungong—an important village on the banks of the Ganges, twenty-four miles above Futteeghur—to watch the movements of the mutineers, and prevent their crossing.

On the 31st of March, Lieutenant Pilkington joined Head-Quarters, in advance of the Dinapore detachment,

* Sir T. Seaton's "Cadet to Colonel."

on its march to Futteegurh; and on the 2nd April, 1858. Captain Halliday, with the two companies under his command, marched into the cantonment.

Large bodies of the enemy's cavalry were reported to be in the neighbourhood, preparing to cross the river, and the garrison was held in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice.

On 6th of April, about 11 at night, a force composed of six hundred of the 82nd under Lieut.-Colonel Hale, one hundred Punjab Infantry under Captain Stafford, and three hundred and fifty of Lieutenant de Kantzow's Horse, with a field battery under Major Smith, R.A., marched with Brigadier Seaton on a secret expedition to surprise the enemy in his lair. He had three strong posts—one at Aligunge, seven miles off, on the Ramgunga River, another at Bungong, near the ferry before mentioned, and a third at Kunkur, twenty-two miles off. For the latter stronghold this expedition made its way. The heat at midnight was overpowering, and the dust was suffocating. Passing Aligunge within three miles on the right, the force halted for an hour to refresh, and as day dawned the advanced guard came upon the enemy's picquets, which were sharply driven in, and the attack commenced. His position was flanked on either side by two walled villages, with a tope of trees between them, and in his front was the low swampy bed of a river and high grass. His guns opened at once, and two splendid bodies of rebel cavalry sallied out from the rear of the villages, one to the right, the other to the left. Major Smith's battery, on the British right, immediately plied them with a well-directed fire, while the infantry deployed and advanced through the tall grass, towards the tope of trees between the villages. The right body of rebel cavalry, on the British left, moved

Battle of
Kunkur,
7th April,
1858.

1858. slowly down a hollow way, with the intention of turning the Brigadier-General's flank; and although they were themselves concealed by the high ground, the tops of their bright spears were visible glittering in the sunlight. Two companies of the 82nd were quickly wheeled in this direction, and the Enfield rifles soon caused them to break and retire in confusion, followed by de Kantzow's horsemen, "amidst loud shouts of derision from the whole line. Major Smith's battery having silenced the enemy's three guns, the troops charged, and stormed the grove of trees, and the rebels fled in all directions, leaving in our hands their guns, stores, ammunition, tents, standards and baggage. The village on the left, where a few men held out, was stormed and burnt, and the enemy were put to death."*

At 2 p.m. the force commenced its march homewards, and at 9 p.m. reached the fort, having accomplished forty-four miles and fought an action in twenty-two hours, without leaving a man behind, and with the trifling loss of three men killed and seventeen wounded. The 82nd had two rank and file killed and one sergeant wounded.

About two hundred and fifty of the enemy were shot and bayoneted, and their three guns taken.

On the 14th of April four companies, under Lieut.-Colonel Watson, were again detached to watch the fords above Furruckabad, whence they returned on the 23rd to join the Commander-in-Chief's camp, just arrived from the final capture of Lucknow, which had fallen on the 22nd of March, the siege having commenced on the 14th of March.

Colonel the Honourable Percy Herbert, C.B., joined

Head-Quarters on the 21st April, having been appointed 1858. in England to replace Lieut.-Colonel Robertson.

On the 27th the army broke ground, and commenced the hot-weather campaign in Rohilcund, under the immediate command of Sir Colin Campbell himself.

On the 30th it reached Shahjehanpore, and on the 1st of May it proceeded to Bareilly, accompanied by the left wing of the 82nd, under Colonel Herbert, C.B., leaving Colonel Hale with the right wing to garrison the jail and hold the enemy in check, should he presume to follow in the track of the Commander-in-Chief. Sir Colin Campbell's orders to Colonel Hale were to defend his post to the best of his ability, but on no account to attempt a sortie.

On the 3rd this garrison was attacked and closely besieged by large bodies of the enemy, under the Moulvie Ahmed Oolla Shah, who was the Queen of Oude's favourite general, and had great influence in the country.

On the 5th the army reached Bareilly at daylight, and the advanced videttes came upon those of the enemy. Line of battle was formed, and the troops moved forward. After two hours' cannonading the place was captured, and it was then discovered that Colonel John Jones, with the 60th Rifles, on their march down country to join the Commander-in-Chief, were already in possession of a portion of the city, on the opposite side from the army. The cavalry pursued and killed vast numbers of the mutinous Sepoys, who had collected here in considerable force. The town was then occupied by the infantry, and the prize agents collected such booty as was to be found.

On the 8th the reports from Shahjehanpore were so serious that Sir Colin Campbell at once detailed a force under Sir John Jones, to make all speed to the relief of

1858. the jail. The left wing of the 82nd, under Colonel Herbert, C.B., formed part of this expedition. The heat was intense. All birds and animals gasped for breath. Geese and fowls walked into the tents for shade, heedless of the occupants, and resisted every attempt to expel them. An officer sitting in his chair was attacked by a hen, who, though repulsed several times, persisted in flying up to share his seat and shade. Struck by her pertinacity he at length allowed her to settle, when she deliberately laid an egg by his side. The flies were painfully annoying, and actually fought for a share of every mouthful a man swallowed. Furious dust storms, towards evening, were followed by rain and loud peals of thunder and lightning, which partially cooled the air, but not until many soldiers had died of sunstroke or heat apoplexy. The 82d lost three men on the 7th, and two on the 8th. Marching by moonlight, and halting during the heat of the day, the brigade reached the vicinity of Shahjehanpore early on the 11th of May, and were met by a considerable number of rebel cavalry, but the guns soon dispersed them, and they retreated into the town, to join their companions, who had held the right wing of the 82nd in a state of siege for nine days. Colonel Hale was again wounded, in the calf of the leg, when standing outside the intrenchment of the jail, watching lest the enemy's Sowars should make a dash at the grasscutters collecting forage for the horses and bullocks inside.

The stench and heat of this filthy place was stifling, and few situations during the war could have been more trying to the temper, patience, and courage of Europeans than these nine days of compulsory imprisonment and inactivity.

The enemy having retired across the river, and the

besieged garrison liberated, the Brigadier-General took 1858. up a position round Shahjehanpore, to await the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief from Bareilly.

On the 15th the mutineers attacked this position. "They were commanded by the formidable Moulvie, a man of great abilities, courage, and determination, and the best general they had."* The fight lasted several hours. Commencing at 10 a.m., when the blazing sun was fiercest, their guns kept up a constant and annoying fire, at long range, while their cavalry attempted to turn both flanks of the British position, which covered an extent of two miles. They leisurely crossed the river, which ran between the opposing armies, by a ford, and charged a 24-pounder gun in position with the greatest audacity, but a few rifle bullets soon disconcerted them, emptied many saddles, and sent them back faster than they came. The loss to the British was trifling, but the enemy suffered considerably. At dawn, on the 18th, Sir Colin Campbell arrived from Bareilly with a brigade of infantry, two mortars, two heavy guns, four squadrons of the 9th Lancers, and the Lahore Irregular Horse. Towards evening of the same day Colonel Herbert was detached with four companies of the 82nd, two guns, and some cavalry, to Loodipore, a small village across the river, which the enemy had occupied during his attack on the 15th. The Colonel, escorted by some half-dozen Sowars, then galloped forward to reconnoitre. This brought on a lively cannonade from the enemy's guns, concealed behind a thick tope of trees and broken ground, which soon drew the Commander-in-Chief, with reinforcements, to the support of the village. Fighting continued till dark, when the rebels retired to their original position.

* Sir T. Seaton's "Cadet to Colonel."

1858. On the 23rd, Colonel Herbert proceeded to Cawnpore, of which city and district he had been recently appointed brigadier-general.

On the 24th, Sir John Jones's Brigade marched at 3 a.m. *en route* for Mohumdee, twelve miles off, whither the enemy was supposed to have retired. Lieut.-Colonel Watson commanded the 82nd, in the absence of Colonel Hale, still laid up with his wound. At daylight a small fort two miles beyond the river was attacked, and the enemy shelled out of it. The cavalry pursued and captured one gun, but the dust and haze were so dense that nothing could be seen beyond one hundred yards. Before evening nine men of the 82nd lay dead in the tents from heat apoplexy, several were missing and many others dangerously ill. At midnight Sergeant Bridger and eight men were buried in one grave. At 3 a.m. on the 25th the march was resumed in pitchy darkness, a burning hot wind scorched and shrivelled the skin, blinding the eyes and torturing the body. At 7 a.m., Mohumdee being four miles off and bodies of the enemy's cavalry appearing in the distance, the brigade advanced in order of battle. At one place the long grass and low jungle through which the troops passed was alive with hares, and the soldiers, in spite of the overpowering heat, exerted themselves to capture the animals, without, however, leaving the ranks. This excitement did them good, and many who had been inclined to lag behind now pushed forward with the leading files, in hopes of sharing in this novel description of prize. In one company only eight files remained out of twenty-four which had paraded at 2 a.m., and although but eight miles had been traversed, a large proportion of the force was *hors de combat* from heat and exhaustion. The enemy fled on the approach

of the advanced guard, and Mohumdee, a miserable 1858. native village, was captured and destroyed. Its rude square fort was enclosed by high mud walls, with two brick circular towers and two tall white entrance gates. The interior was a nest of mud hovels, and a labyrinth of dirty narrow alleys. The casualties amongst the private soldiers on this march were frightful in proportion to their numbers, but not a single officer succumbed ; and on the 29th of May, at 5 p.m., the brigade regained its camping ground at Shahjehanpore.

On the 31st the 82nd again formed part of a force under Brigadier Taylor, C.B., 79th Highlanders, ordered to destroy the town of Shahabad, another hotbed of rebellion, sixteen miles on the road between Shahjehanpore and Lucknow. At daylight, on the 1st of June, the head of the column was greeted by a few round shot, when the cavalry at once charged and took the guns, the rebel Sepoys escaping on the horses belonging to the guns. The town had been deserted by its inhabitants and was set fire to. After which success the brigade returned to Shahjehanpore without loss.

CHAPTER XI.

Death of the Moulvie—82nd receives Six Months' Batta for Lucknow—
Battle of Bunkagong—Colonel Hale, C.B., appointed to a Moveable
Column—82nd marches to Mohumdee—Is divided between Shahjehan-
pore and Moradabad—Is united at Delhi, and transferred to Subathoo—
Seven Men presented with Medals for gallant conduct at Cawnpore in
1857—Is removed to Meccan Meer.

1858. ON the 16th of June, 1858, the head of the famous Moulvie—who had so long annoyed the British troops and plundered the surrounding territory, and for which a reward of 5,000 rupees had been offered by Government—was hung up on a pole in front of the Cotwallee, in the main street of Shahjehanpore, where it remained, a bloody and hideous spectacle, suspended by the long black hair until, the heat of the sun causing decomposition, it fell to the ground and was buried. The Moulvie had been killed when in the act of making his elephant batter the massive gate of the Rajah of Powaine's castle, whither he had gone with some armed followers by appointment, in hopes of inducing the Rajah to side with the Begum of Oude against the English, but Powaine not agreeing to his proposals, he endeavoured to enforce compliance and was shot by the Rajah's brother from a small gallery overhanging the gate. When the death of this arch traitor became known, Shahjehanpore was illuminated by its inhabitants in honour of the supremacy of British rule and for joy at the removal of so unscrupulous and daring a robber.

On the 20th of June, Brigadier-General Sir Thomas 1858. Seaton, K.C.B., arrived to assume command of the district, and the 82nd remained in garrison at Shahjehanpore for seven months.

On the 16th of July, the Regiment received intelligence of the Governor-General's decision that they were to be granted six months' batta for the capture of Lucknow, having been constantly engaged on active service in Oude during Sir Colin Campbell's operations against that city.

The Rajah of Powaine, after the death of the Moulvie, placed himself and his territory under British protection, as the Begum of Oude had sworn vengeance against him for having caused the loss of her favourite general, and she had some twenty thousand men with about sixty guns of different calibres, distributed throughout the neighbouring districts, watching their opportunity to destroy his castle. They had no regular pay, and subsisted by indiscriminate plunder of the people. Their chief leader was now Khan Bahadoor, and early in October they invested Powaine, driving in De Kantzow's irregular horse, which Sir Thomas Seaton had sent out to check them. They then burned some villages in the immediate neighbourhood of Shahjehanpore and surrounded the police station at Gyra.

At midnight on the 7th of October, the 82nd Regiment, a wing of the Carabineers, and Austin's Battery, R.A., assembled at the bridge of boats on the river, and at two a.m. on the 8th, marched under Sir Thomas Seaton for Bunkagong, a village some twelve miles from the cantonment, where the rebels were known to be in force, while Lieutenant Mason, 82nd, with a party of Cureton's Mooltan Horse, was sent to assist in the defence of Powaine. The town of Powaine is eighteen miles from

1858. Shahjehanpore, and the place was at this time closely invested by the enemy.

Sir Thomas Seaton thus describes the action of Bunkagong, which successfully relieved Powaine of the presence of his foes.

“ As we neared the village our advanced guard came upon their horse picket; ten minutes afterward the sound of a cavalry trumpet on our left, at some little distance from the road, announced the vicinity of the enemy. Almost as if in harmony with our desire, at this moment day began to dawn. Nothing could have been more propitious, and we almost regarded the circumstance as a favourable omen. I sent out a party of Cureton’s Mooltan Horse to reconnoitre, and shortly followed myself. A little distance in front of me was a tolerably sized mound, up which I rode and saw the whole of the rebel troops forming hastily up in front of a village, with guns in the centre, and a fine body of cavalry on both flanks. As soon as the rebels descried my party they favoured us with a couple of shells, which were well aimed and burst beautifully, sending the bullets rattling about our ears in fine style, but fortunately inflicting not even the slightest injury on any one. The front of the village was covered by a large pond or morass, from which, for the purpose of irrigation, deep water channels were led into the fields. To our left was a road by which there was a firm passage round it to the right. I brought the artillery to the edge of the morass, and they had no sooner got into position than they were hotly engaged with the enemy, who had no chance with them. The infantry I formed into line behind the guns, so as to be ready either to take the road to the left or to pass round the morass to the right. The moment our artillery com-

“menced firing the enemy’s cavalry moved forward on 1858.
“both flanks, and as soon as they got within seven
“hundred yards I made the 60th and the 82nd try the
“power of their Enfield rifles on them. I was watching
“the cavalry on the left, for it was the largest body by
“far. They were coming round the end of the morass
“to get into our rear by the road on our left. As soon
“as they got clear of some intervening trees, the Light
“Company of the 82nd began to fire on them, and we
“could see the men’s heads and shoulders and here and
“there a horse’s head above the cultivation in the fields.
“The effect of this fire was curious. The impetuous
“horsemen suddenly pulled up and looked about asto-
“nished and alarmed at the storm of bullets raining
“upon them they knew not whence, and hitting them
“with such force. The noise, confusion and jumble in
“their ranks, horses rearing and stumbling, and men
“falling, presented such a scene as is rarely witnessed,
“and in almost as short a time as I have taken to
“describe it the whole mass turned and fled.”

The cavalry pursued and captured two guns, and the enemy lost some three hundred men. One man of the 82nd was killed and one of the Carabineers, and twelve of the Mooltan Horse were wounded. The force returned to Shahjehanpore by 7 p.m., and the mutineers investing Powaine immediately dispersed.

This was the last action of the 82nd Regiment during the Indian mutiny.

On the 13th of October, 1858, Colonel Hale, C.B., left the Regiment to become Brigadier of a moveable column at Futtygurh, and Lieutenant-Colonel Watson assumed command of the 82nd. Lieutenant Graham Mylne, 82nd, was appointed orderly officer to Brigadier Hale. On the 13th of October, Captain Jarvis was

1858. ordered to take command of the Convalescent Depôt of Nynee Tal.

In the month of December the 82nd marched to Mohumdee and encamped there, acting in concert with other moveable columns in the district, and subsequently returned to Shahjehanpore, where it remained until 1859, when the left wing was detached to Moradabad in command of Major Bunbury.

1859. On the 26th April, 1859, the following officers of the Regiment were promoted to brevet majorities for their services during the campaign:—Captain H. C. Marriott, Captain G. E. Halliday, Captain S. P. Jarvis, and Captain W. R. Farmar.

1860. In the spring of 1860, the Regiment was united at Delhi under Lieut.-Colonel Watson, and formed a part
1862. of that garrison until the cold weather of 1862, when it was transferred to Subathoo in the Himalayas.

In consequence of the mountain warfare on the North-
1863. Western Frontier in the latter end of 1863, and begin-
1864. ning of 1864, a wing of the 82nd was detached to Jullundur, but rejoined head-quarters before the hot weather began.

While at Subathoo, seven men of No. 6 Company were presented, on a public parade, with medals obtained through the intervention of Sir Hugh Rose, Commander-in-Chief, in commemoration of their gallantry on the 28th November, 1857, during the defence of Cawnpore by Major-General Windham. These men were a portion of Lieut.-Colonel Watson's party on that occasion, and assisted Captain Farmar to capture the two 18-pounders described in a former chapter.

In October, 1864, the Regiment left Subathoo for Meean Meer, where it is stationed at the present time.

APPENDIX.

Colonels of the 82nd Regiment from its Formation.

Names.	Dates of Appointment.	Remarks.
Colonel Charles Leigh . . .	27th September, 1793	From 3rd Scots Fusilier Guards. Promoted Major-General, 12th October, 1793.
Major-General James Stuart	2nd March, 1797	<i>Vice</i> Major-General Leigh, removed to 20th Regiment.
Major-General Henry Pigot	23rd October, 1798	<i>Vice</i> Major-General Stuart, removed to 72nd Regiment.
Major-General Sir John Wilson, K.C.B.	5th December, 1836	<i>Vice</i> General Henry Pigot, removed to 38th Regiment.
Major-General Sir Andrew Pilkington, K.C.B.	10th May, 1841	<i>Vice</i> Lieut.-General Sir John Wilson, K.C.B., removed to 11th Regiment.
Major-General Francis Miles Milman.	25th November, 1850	<i>Vice</i> Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Pilkington, K.C.B., removed to 20th Regiment.
Major-General Nicholas Hamilton, K.H.	10th December, 1856	<i>Vice</i> Lieut.-General Milman, died 9th December, 1856.
Major-General Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, C.B. (Lieut.-General, 3rd August, 1860.)	13th December, 1859	<i>Vice</i> Lieut.-General Nicholas Hamilton, K.H., died 12th December, 1859.

Lieut.-Colonels of the 82nd Regiment from its Formation.

Names.	Dates of Appointment.	Remarks.
Hon. Hervey Ashton . . .	27th September, 1793	Appointed to the 12th Regiment.
George Garnier	30th January, 1794	Died in 1796.
Hon. William Dundas (2nd Battalion).	31st July, 1794	From Major, 1st Battalion, 82nd Regiment.
Hon. Augustus Barry (2nd Battalion).	18th September, 1794	From Major, 1st Battalion, 82nd Regiment. Retired, 18th November, 1795.

Names.	Dates of Appointment.	Remarks.
Frederick Bowes	22nd October, 1794	From 12th Regiment. Retired, 25th November, 1794.
John Crewe.	25th November, 1794	From 103rd Regiment. Appointed to 125th Regiment.
Hon. George Hanger	22nd July, 1795	From 125th Regiment. Retired, 16th September, 1795.
Hon. William Eardley .	16th September, 1795	From 2nd Battalion, 82nd Regiment.
FitzRoy J. Grafton McLean (2nd Battalion).	18th November, 1795	From 79th Regiment.
Frederick Augustus Weatherall.	3rd August, 1796	Afterwards General Sir F. A. Weatherall, G.C.H. Died, 18th December, 1842.
Roger Coghlan	28th December, 1796	From Major, 82nd Regiment.
James Losack (2nd Battalion).	18th August, 1804	From Major, 82nd Regiment; and appointed to 23rd Regiment on the 17th November, 1804.
George Smith	14th November, 1804	From half-pay, 20th Regiment. Promoted Colonel, 25th August, 1808.
William Grant	15th August, 1805	Promoted Brevet Colonel, 1st January, 1812; and Major-General, 4th June, 1814.
Chichester McDonell	16th February, 1809	From Major, 2nd Battalion, 82nd Regiment. Exchanged to 34th Regiment, December, 1809.
Thomas Bradford	21st December, 1809	Exchanged from 34th Regiment. Afterwards, General Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B. and G.C.H. Died, 28th November, 1853.
Henry King	31st December, 1811	From Major, 82nd Regiment. Placed on half-pay, 25th March, 1816. Appointed Lieut.-Governor of Heligoland.
Charles Edward Conyers..	20th April, 1815	From Major, 82nd Regiment. Afterwards, Lieut.-General C. E. Conyers, C.B. Died, 10th August, 1855.
Thomas Valiant	13th July, 1826	Exchanged to 40th Regiment.
Henry Thornton	7th June, 1827	Exchanged from 40th Regiment. Retired, 17th January, 1828.
William Balfour	17th January, 1828	Promoted from 40th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 12th April, 1814. Retired, 28th June, 1833.
Frederick Charles Philips	28th June, 1833	From half-pay unattached. Retired, 5th July, 1833.
Thomas Hogarth	5th July, 1833	From Major, 82nd Regiment. Retired, 21st June, 1839.
George Marshall, K.H. ..	21st June, 1839	From Major, 82nd Regiment. Died in Jamaica, 2nd June, 1841.
John McKay	3rd June, 1841	From Major, 82nd Regiment. Died in Canada, 9th July, 1847.

Names.	Dates of Appointment.	Remarks.
John James Slater	10th July, 1847	From Major, 82nd Regiment. Retired, 27th October, 1848.
Charles Francis Maxwell	27th October, 1848	From Major, 82nd Regiment. Retired, 1st September, 1854.
James Alexander Robertson.	1st September, 1854	From Major, 82nd Regiment. Brevet Colonel, 16th September, 1857. Resigned, 19th February, 1858.
Edward Blagden Hale, } C.B. }	7th September, 1855 6th February, 1857	Placed on half-pay, on reduction, 10th November, 1856. Reappointed from half-pay, on augmentation. Brevet Colonel, 26th April, 1859. Placed on half-pay, 1st June, 1861, on reduction.
Hon. Percy Egerton Herbert, C.B.	19th February, 1858	From half-pay unattached. Promoted Colonel, 28th November, 1854. Retired on half-pay, 16th Nov., 1860.
David Watson	16th November, 1860	From Major, 82nd Regiment. Promoted to Colonel, 21st July, 1862.

Majors of the 82nd Regiment from its Formation.

Names.	Dates of Appointment.	Remarks.
Thomas Meyrick	30th January, 1794	From half-pay. Promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 21st Regiment, in 1794.
Martin Bladen Tinker . . .	31st January, 1794	Died in 1796.
Hon. William Dundas . .	10th February, 1794	From 51st Independent Company. Promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 2nd Battalion, 82nd Regiment, in 1794.
Hon. Augustus Barry (2nd Battalion).	12th March, 1794	Promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 82nd Regiment, in 1794.
Hon. William Eardley (2nd Battalion).	12th March, 1794	From Captain, 107th Independent Company.
William A. J. Crawley .	12th September, 1794	Retired, 12th December, 1794.
Robert Campbell (2nd Battalion).	12th December, 1794	From Captain, 82nd Regiment.
Thomas Partridge Thorp (2nd Battalion).	18th September, 1794	From Captain, 82nd Regiment.
Richard Taylor (2nd Battalion).	19th September, 1794	From Captain, 82nd Regiment.
Pinson Bonham (2nd Battalion).	4th November, 1795	From an Independent Company of Foot. Appointed to 69th Regiment, in 1797.
Roger Coghlan	26th January, 1796	From Major 134th Regiment. Promoted to Lieut.-General, 12th Aug., 1819. Died, 3rd August, 1834.

Names.	Dates of Appointment.	Remarks.
James Losack	10th May, 1796	From Captain and Brevet Major, 43rd Regiment.
Charles Griffiths	9th February, 1797	From 83rd Regiment. Promoted Lieut.-Colonel Ancient Irish Fencible Infantry, 11th December, 1800.
George Ridout Bingham	22nd January, 1801	Promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 2nd Battalion, 53rd Regiment, in 1805. Afterwards became Major-General Sir George Bingham, K.C.B. Died, in 1833.
Henry Samuel Eyre	1st August, 1804	Promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 19th Regiment, 10th September, 1808.
Chichester M'Donnell (2nd Battalion).	2nd August, 1804	From Captain, 5th West India Regiment. Promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 82nd Regiment, in 1809.
Richard Sandys (2nd Battalion).	13th August, 1804	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Exchanged to 1st West India Regiment in 1807.
John Rainey	14th March, 1805	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Retired, 2nd December, 1809.
William Lee	11th April, 1807	Exchanged from 1st West India Regiment. Exchanged to Sicilian Regiment in 1807.
Henry King	30th April, 1807	Exchanged from Sicilian Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col., 4th June, 1813.
William Henry Lister	8th September, 1808	Retired, 18th November, 1813.
Charles Edward Conyers	16th February, 1809	Promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 82nd Regiment, in 1815.
Cæsar C. Coldelough	2nd December, 1809	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Died, 1st April, 1810.
Hugh Falconer	2nd April, 1810	From Captain, 71st Regiment. Retired in 1812.
Henry Adolphus Proctor	30th April, 1812	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 17th September, 1814. Exchanged to half-pay, 6th Regiment, 26th November, 1818.
William FitzGerald	4th June, 1813	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Retired, 10th December, 1818.
William Vincent	18th November, 1813	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Placed on half-pay in 1816.
Robert Carew	20th April, 1815	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Placed on half-pay in 1816.
James Thomas Robertson	26th November, 1818	Exchanged from half-pay, 6th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 27th May, 1825. Promoted to an unattached Lieut.-Colonelcy, 28th August, 1827.
George Wroughton Montague.	10th December, 1818	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Exchanged to 56th Regiment, 12th April, 1821.

Names.	Dates of Appointment.	Remarks.
Robert Grant	12th April, 1821	Exchanged from 56th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 12th August, 1819. Promoted to an unattached Lieut.-Colonelcy, 20th July, 1830.
Thomas Hogarth	28th August, 1827	From half-pay. Promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 82nd Regiment, in 1833.
Brook Firman	20th July, 1830	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Promoted Lieut.-Colonel Unattached, 25th September, 1835.
John McKay	5th July, 1833	From Captain 82nd Regiment. Promoted Lieut.-Colonel 82nd, in 1841.
George Marshall, K.H. . .	6th November, 1835	From Captain, 82nd Regiment, to be Major, 62nd Regiment, on 23rd October, 1835, and removed to 82nd Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 28th June, 1838. Promoted Lieut.-Colonel 82nd Regiment, in 1839.
John James Slater	21st June, 1839	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 82nd, in 1847.
William Slater	3rd June, 1841	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 11th Nov., 1851. Exchanged to half-pay Unattached, 21st November, 1851. Promoted to Colonel 26th January, 1855. Placed on retired full-pay as Major of Provisional Depot Battalion, on 26th January, 1865.
Charles Francis Maxwell	10th July, 1847	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 82nd, in 1848.
James Alexander Robertson	27th October, 1848	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 82nd, in 1854.
Edward Blagden Hale . .	21st November, 1851	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 82nd, in 1855.
David Watson	1st September, 1854	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 26th December, 1856. Promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 82nd, in 1860.
Edmund Robert William Wingfield Yates.	7th September, 1855	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 14th March, 1856. Promoted Lieut.-Colonel unattached, 13th March, 1857.
Charles Thomas Vesey Bunbury.	13th March, 1857	From Captain, 82nd Regiment.
Henry Christopher Marriott.	16th November, 1860	From Captain, 82nd Regiment. Exchanged to 13th Light Infantry, 31st May, 1861.
George Latham Thomson . .	31st May, 1861	Exchanged from 13th Light Infantry, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel 26th Dec., 1856. Promoted to Colonel, 1st May, 1865.

